

Pakistan protests planned U.S. move

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan warned the United States today of "profound repercussions" if it goes ahead with a proposal to shift its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. A government spokesman told reporters that U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton was called to the Foreign Office on Monday to tell of Pakistan's concern. "Jerusalem constitutes the most serious aspect of the issue of the occupied Arab territories since 1947 and any decision taken by the United States to shift its embassy to Jerusalem in violation of U.N. resolutions and in complete disregard of the feelings of the Islamic World would have profound repercussions for the image of the United States not only with the governments of the Muslim countries but with their public opinion," he said. The spokesman called the proposal, now before Congress, an "affront to the feelings of the Muslim World."

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جوردان تيمز من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Mubarak envoy to visit Jordan

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak is sending a top aide to Jordan Wednesday with a message to King Hussein concerning the Palestinian problem and the recent air raid on Sudan, the Middle East News Agency said Tuesday. The agency said Osama Al Baz, director of Mr. Mubarak's political affairs office, will go to Jordan for a brief visit. It quoted Mr. Baz as saying the message is about recent developments in the Middle East, notably the Palestinian problem and the situation in Sudan after Friday's air raid on a Khartoum suburb which Sudan, Egypt and the United States blamed on Libya. Mr. Baz has just concluded three days of consultations in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, where he met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and discussed Jordanian-Palestinian efforts toward a joint strategy on Middle East peace talks.

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Arar returns from Baghdad

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar Tuesday returned from Baghdad where he and his counterpart, Sa'adoun Shaker signed a Jordanian-Iraqi border demarcation agreement Monday. Mr. Arar also met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and discussed bilateral relations. Upon arrival in Amman, Mr. Arar told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that President Hussein has asked him to convey his and the Iraqi people's greetings and expression of thanks to His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people for Jordan's support for Iraq and Arab causes.

Israel sentences 9 Arabs to jail

AMMAN (Petra) — An Israeli military court Monday sentenced nine Arab citizens of occupied Jerusalem to jail for periods between three to five years for resisting the occupation authorities. Israel Radio said Monday that the court accused the nine Arab citizens of throwing bombs at an Israeli military car, attacking an Israeli soldier and attempting to assassinate his personal arm last October. They were also accused of urging resistance to the Israeli occupation and throwing stones at Israeli military cars.

Reagan opposes Lebanon partition

PARIS (R) — President Reagan said he opposed a partition of Lebanon in an interview published Tuesday in the French newspaper Le Monde. "Peace must be re-established in this troubled land, and Lebanon itself should stay intact as a united country. Partition won't solve anything and in the long term will lead to an even bigger instability," Mr. Reagan said.

Arafat ends visit to Sudan

KHARTOUM (AP) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), left Khartoum Tuesday for an undisclosed destination following a three-day visit. Mr. Arafat arrived here Saturday from North Yemen, saying he had come to express solidarity with the Sudanese government following a raid by a Soviet-built TU-22 jet bomber on the city of Omdurman, across the Nile River from Khartoum.

Ireland walks out of EC summit

BRUSSELS (AP) — Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald walked out of the European Community (EC) summit meeting Tuesday in a dispute over proposed quotas for Irish milk production. An Irish government spokesman said, The spokesman, Peter Prendergast, said Mr. Fitzgerald quit the meeting at about 1530 GMT. In answer to a question by a reporter Mr. Prendergast said Mr. Fitzgerald has "no intention of going back."

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'Jordan will not tolerate any attempt to subdue Palestinians'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will not tolerate attempts by any Arab or foreign country to impose control over the Palestinian people or their representatives or moves to prevent the Palestinians from expressing their views freely about their problem and future, His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday.

King Hussein, who was speaking in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation's Arabic Service, said that Jordan will maintain a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with "a common interest of repelling danger that threatens Jordanians and Palestinians alike." Following are excerpts from the interview: Question: Your attack against the United States in interviews with the New York Times and CBS television has completely upset equities and views of political analysts who believed that the U.S. was about to launch an initiative to find a peaceful settlement to the Middle East issue after the U.S. presidential elections. Now it seems that you no more believe the U.S. is able to achieve anything in the near future and you do not believe that progress towards peace will be achieved through the big powers. Many of the political analysts believe there is no hope for efforts by the U.N. Security Council. Do you have the least hope of a solution through the European Community, and your meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat? Answer: My statement to the New York Times and CBS Television was not intended to be an attack against the United States nor an end to the U.S.-Arab dialogue. It was a presentation of the situation as I see it in view of the considerable influence which the

Zionist lobby and Israel have had on the United States over the years. This influence has caused a grave deterioration in the region and brought about a drastic change in U.S. policies. This change has been going on since 1967. In 1956, also an election year in the U.S., Washington was able to take a decisive action against Israel, Britain and France. In 1967 the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 242 and the United States had been maintaining that the resolution formed a basis for any future solution since it explicitly endorses the inadmissibility of occupying land by force and because it projects a formula that says: land in exchange for peace and total peace in exchange for total withdrawal. Israel claims that the land is hers and continues to establish settlements after rejecting President Reagan's peace proposals. Of late, Israel has intensified efforts for establishing settlements and is perpetuating its occupation of Lebanon. Now Israel is taking steps to "resettle" Palestinians in the Jordan Valley and maintains that the Palestine problem is a problem of people rather than land. Most recently Israel has begun to apply its law in the occupied Arab territories. Israel continues to deny the Arab people of Palestine their rights and it draws its strength from the continued and unlimited U.S. assistance and financial and material support which also enable it to

establish more settlements. Therefore, I say that the U.S. credibility is at its lowest ebb with regard to the Arabs, and the U.S. will not be able to play its major role of serving the cause of peace. But if things change... perhaps the picture will change. Q: What about your latest talks with Mr. Arafat? A: The talks are continuing and they are positive. In fact, the whole question is connected with all Jordanians and Palestinians as members of the family facing the same destiny and sharing the same goals and objectives. Therefore, it is incumbent on us to work together to reach a formula on a solid ground to help us repel danger and confront challenges, and achieve positive results. Q: Your close ties with Mr. Arafat and his supporters means keeping your distance from a large sector of Arabs and Palestinians who oppose a Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement... and agreements that might ensure. What is the chance for the opponents to obstruct your joint endeavours? A: We have been committed to the Rabat summit resolutions passed in 1974, and consider the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We refuse to allow any attempt by anyone to impose hegemony on the Palestinian people or their representatives. We also refuse to allow any attempt aimed at preventing the Palestinians from expressing their free views freely about their issue. We deal with the PLO as we did throughout the past years and we remain committed to the view that Jordan and Palestine face a common and direct danger and therefore have to reach a common formula. Q: In the event of the downfall of the Likud and the rise of Labour in Israel do you believe, there is a

chance for achieving progress towards peace, since Labour's declared policy is reaching a settlement with a presence of Israeli settlements and military posts in the occupied West Bank along the River Jordan? A: Labour was in power in Israel since the establishment of Israel and in 1967 and 1973, and after Resolution 242 was issued. Labour had certain stands which did not lead to an aspired solution. The present Israeli government adopts the most extreme policies towards the issue. We do not know what the future has in store for us. We do not know yet what might result from a change in government in Israel and whether the new government will adopt positive stands or not. We cannot predict the future. Q: In 1981 a British journalist said in a report to the British press that you feel disappointed because Queen Elizabeth II of Britain does not return your official visits to the United Kingdom. The journalist, Kenneth Rose, attributed the decision about the visit to a political decision which has nothing to do with the desires of the royal family. Now that the political decision has been taken and the queen will visit Jordan soon, do you hope to make political gains out of the visit? A: Jordan's relations with Britain is passing through an unprecedented stage and a lot of consultations and contacts are being maintained between them. I believe, that the British government knows quite a good deal about our region's issues and also about the people who live in this region. Britain also realises Europe's interests in this region and the need for preserving its stability to serve the cause of world peace. Jordan's relations with Britain is exemplary and is based on mutual respect and confidence.



Lebanese leaders gather at Lausanne's Beau Rivage Hotel Monday to find a compromise political solution to Lebanon's nine-year-old civil strife (AP wirephoto)

Lebanon talks near collapse as Junblatt says he is quitting

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — Lebanon's national reconciliation conference appeared in serious trouble Tuesday as opposition leader Walid Junblatt predicted more fighting and said he was returning home. Mr. Junblatt said there was no point in further negotiation and he was leaving Switzerland Tuesday after eight days of talks between President Amin Gemayel and eight rival Christian and Muslim leaders. Asked what would happen next, he told a reporter: "More fighting, more bloodshed." He said he had to return to Lebanon "to stay with my people." A stormy session Monday night ended in disarray as the leaders failed to agree on a compromise draft agreement on political reforms negotiated with Syrian mediation. Syria's mediator at the talks, Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, continued his efforts to strike a final bargain between the Lebanese factions. He held talks with former President Suleiman Frangieh, a Maronite opposed to President Gemayel, whose objections to provisions in the draft which he said would limit the powers of Lebanon's Christian president prevented agreement Monday night. There was no word on the outcome of their talks, and no official indication whether an expected formal session would be held Tuesday, with or without Mr. Junblatt. The mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader said Mr. Frangieh had prevented a compromise resolution. "It's bad, it's sad, but it proves this class of politician is obsolete, is dead," he said. Asked if the conference had broken down, Mr. Junblatt told reporters: "It's not a question of breakdown, but there's nothing more to be done here." A Christian leader, ex-President Camille Chamoun, said the conference had not broken down. "I hope we will leave without a rupture," he told reporters when informed that Mr. Junblatt was leaving. Asked if there would be an agreement Tuesday, he said: "Yes, yes. We must continue and if we do not continue here, we will continue later." Conference sources said contacts between delegates were continuing in an attempt to salvage

some sort of agreement and save the talks from collapse. An aide of Mr. Junblatt's ally, Shiite Amal militia chief Nabih Berri, said Mr. Berri was also planning to leave by midnight but did not rule out some sort of accord first. "The doors are almost closed unless there is a miracle," he said. "The last counters are being played." Until Tuesday, it appeared likely that the conference would produce a compromise reform package meeting some Muslim demands for more power in Lebanon's Christian-dominated structure but falling short of their call for a complete end to sectarian politics. Through hours of formal and private sessions, the eight factional leaders, Mr. Gemayel, Mr. Khaddam and a Saudi Arabian mediator haggled over these demands and rival Christian proposals for a federated Lebanon of semi-autonomous cantons to preserve each sect's identity. The only formal decision announced so far has been a ceasefire agreement a week ago, which has looked increasingly shaky as fighting continued in Beirut.

Queen harshly criticises U.S. support for Israel

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday harshly criticised U.S. support for Israel, saying American aid helped in violations of Arab human rights. In a speech to two foreign affairs groups, she said the United States had turned a blind eye to legal and human abuses by Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and said it was time America reversed Israel's "disastrous course." U.S. credibility among Arabs had never been lower, the Queen said. "We see an America, whose foreign aid to Israel pays for military action against Arab civilians and helps Israel in her violation of human rights, which have been documented and censured by the world community," she said.

"We see the sad spectacle of America's ideals enduring moral erosion, silenced and held in bondage by an intransigent Israeli will. We see an America endangering its vital interests in the Arab World and we are perplexed and confused," she told the World Affairs Council and the Foreign Policy Association. The Queen was given a standing ovation in the packed dining room of a Washington hotel. Queen Noor told the private study groups that Israel had systematically oppressed the Palestinians since occupying their territory in the 1967 war, and thousands had been expelled or imprisoned, homes had been destroyed and civilians degraded. "We are seeing the internationally accepted codes of

human rights being violated by a recipient of your support and one of your closest friends in the region," the Queen said. "With methodical purpose... Israel has persisted in its policy of illegal and de facto annexation of Arab lands. 'Except for a mild reprimand every now and then, the United States has turned a blind eye to the legal and human abuses Israel has been committing to realise its aim.' America's credibility among Arabs... has never been so low," she said. "It is time that you reaffirm to yourselves — and to both Arabs and Israelis — that you will neither tolerate nor finance the abuse of human rights," she said. Full text of the Queen's speech appears on page 4.

Shultz said to be urging Reagan to abandon sale of weapons to Jordan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has joined some majority Republican senators in urging President Ronald Reagan to drop a proposed sale of anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan, but Mr. Reagan is ignoring the advice, the Washington Post reported in Tuesday editions. Mr. Shultz and the senators are afraid that if Mr. Reagan proceeds with the sale of 1,613 Stinger missiles, Congress will probably move to block it, handing the president an embarrassing defeat, the newspaper said, quoting unidentified congressional and administration sources. A letter circulated by Senator Bob Packwood, which calls on Mr. Reagan to reconsider the sale, will probably be signed by more than 50 senators by the time Mr. Packwood makes the letter public later this week, the newspaper said. Despite the opposition, Mr. Reagan intends to press ahead with sale, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Monday.

No chemical weapons are produced at Iraqi fertiliser plant, journalists report

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter
BAGHDAD — A Western report that a factory in Akashar, 400 kilometres west of Baghdad, manufactures chemical weapons proved groundless Monday when Arab and foreign journalists were allowed into the factory site to find out it produces phosphate fertilisers. Journalists talked to foreign engineers and technicians including British and Americans employed at the plant who expressed surprise at the allegations that the plant produces chemical weapons and said: "Such a thing is impossible." Director General of the plant Fuad Al Amir said international chemical experts were welcome to verify the produce of the plant. Iraq invited foreign press Monday to visit the plant near the Syrian border to refute a press report last week that the Akashar factory was producing chemical weapons. Iraq was also responding to

American and Iranian charges accusing Iraq of using mustard gas and nerve gas against Iranian troops in the 42-month-old Gulf war. Reliable diplomatic sources told the Jordan Times that the journalists were invited to visit the Akashar factory because the plant site was under threat, Iraqis might stage an air raid on the plant from Syria, the sources pointed out. On Sunday, a spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry warned Israel against launching an attack against Akashar similar to the attack on Iraq's nuclear plant in 1981. Sources said an attack on the Akashar plant was more likely to come from Syrian territories than Israel. Soviet-made SAM-8 missiles anti-aircraft batteries and other defence equipment are installed around the plant, apparently anticipating an attack. Mr. Faisal Tamimi, under-secretary to the Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Minerals, said: "The uproar made earlier this week on

the plant is similar to the fuss made on the nuclear plant in 1981. Enemies of Iraq might be planning an attack and to justify this they make this fuss." He warned: "This (the Akashar plant) will not be an easy target." The Akashar region contains a number of mines and quarries. Officials at the fertiliser plant allowed journalists to tour the entire factory and inspect all units extracting phosphate to be sent to Quolain. The phosphate was upgraded in Quolain. Akashar is the only plant for phosphates in Iraq. Eighty per cent of its products are exported. Mr. Ronald Frogg, an engineer from the Belgian company which built the plant, has been on the site for two years and said Monday he was "sure they don't produce chemical weapons." One hundred and fifty-four people, including German, Polish, American, Belgian, British, and Arab, are employed at the plant. The U.S. company, Tyler, provides the plant with equipment and so is a British company.

Egypt issues stern warning to Libya

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak Tuesday warned neighbouring Libya that his armed forces stand ready to repel any Libyan attacks on Egypt or Sudan. Speaking to reporters, Mr. Mubarak confirmed the arrival in Egypt on Monday of two U.S. AWACS radar airplanes to strengthen Egyptian and Sudanese air defence. (See story on page 2). The dispatch of the planes and Mr. Mubarak's warning were the result of last Friday's air raid by a single Soviet-built Tupolev-22 jet bomber on the Sudanese city of Omdurman, killing five Sudanese. Sudan, Egypt and the United States said the bomber was Libyan. Libya denied this. Mr. Mubarak declined to say whether Libya was intensifying military activities or concentrating troops along the border with Egypt or at Al Kufra area near Libyan frontier with Sudan. Sudan and Egypt said the TU-22 had come from Al Kufra.

"On military aspects, I can't give you more detail," Mr. Mubarak said. "We are cautious. We are ready for anything. We will never permit any kind of violation of our borders under any circumstances." The official Middle East News Agency reported that Lt.-Gen. Ibrahim Al Oraby, chief of staff of the armed forces, inspected on Tuesday the "western front" where troops are stationed along the border with Libya. It gave no details. Mr. Mubarak conferred Monday with commanders of all the armed services. Egypt has had several divisions deployed along the border with Libya since 1977. In reply to a question, Mr. Mubarak said that his remarks and the arrival of the AWACS aircraft did not constitute an escalation of the situation. "We are responsible for defending our country," he said.

Klibi warns U.S. leader

PARIS (R) — Arab-League Secretary General Chadi Klibi warned President Reagan Tuesday that United States support for Israel risked causing a deep Gulf between Washington and the Arab World. In a strongly-worded letter to Mr. Reagan published in Paris, Mr. Klibi said Washington had sided with Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people. Arab-American relations and the principles of international law and justice. Mr. Klibi said the 22-member league was seriously concerned by U.S. policy and added: "We are not just referring here to the total support given to Israel at the political and economic level, enabling it to pursue its aggression against Arab states unpunished and inciting it to ignore United Nations resolutions. 'We are also thinking of the American view of U.S. relations with the Middle East.'"

Israel heads for early elections

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government Tuesday appeared headed certainly for a downfall after a surprise announcement by a junior coalition partner that it wanted early elections. Mr. Shamir summoned the leaders of the five parties in the ruling coalition to try and persuade them to delay the balloting by several months to give him time to set a new economic course and to recover lost ground with the voters. Parliament was to decide later Tuesday when to vote on the pro-

posed early elections bill. A preliminary vote could come as early as Thursday. The measure would then have to pass another three votes before being adopted. The announcement Monday night by the Tami Party, which has three members in parliament, that it favours an early election caught Mr. Shamir off balance. He is trailing in the polls to the opposition Labour Party and is uncertain over his own position as leader of the dominant Likud bloc. Tami leader Aharon Abu Hatzeira said his party decided to back

early elections because of the government's failure to check inflation, speeding toward a 300 per cent rate this year. Tami draws its support from the low-income groups hurt most by rapidly rising prices. "There is now apparently a parliamentary majority in favour of new elections," Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer said. Mr. Hammer said his National Religious Party did not think the time was particularly suitable for holding the poll but added: "Our position has become irrelevant."

AWACS planes in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Two United States radar surveillance aircraft have arrived in Egypt to assist in monitoring the tense Libyan-Egyptian-Sudanese borders, informed sources said.

The decision to send the two Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft came after intensive consultations between Cairo, Washington and Khartoum following a bombing raid by a Soviet-built TU-22 bomber on Omdurman in Sudan last Friday.

The United States, Egypt and Sudan have accused Libya of involvement in the raid, in which at least five people died.

Libya has denied the charge, but the official Libyan News Agency said Tripoli supported a rebellion in southern Sudan and that attempts to topple the Sudanese government were a "just and legitimate step".

U.S. State Department Spokesman Alan Romberg, implying that sending the AWACS to the region was a warning to Libya, said Monday the planes would take part in combined defence operations with Egypt and Sudan.

In Khartoum, Egyptian and Sudanese military officials were reported working out details for a plan to install an air defence net-

work as the Sudanese government launched a diplomatic offensive against Libya.

At the United Nations, Sudan's representative called for a meeting of the Security Council to condemn what he called Libyan aggression.

In Sudan, Minister of State Mustafa Madani summoned Arab ambassadors to request the support of their governments for his country at the United Nations, the Arab League and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The dispatch of the U.S. AWACS planes to Egypt, for the third time in 13 months, underlines concern over possible Libyan threats to Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, a key ally of Cairo and Washington in the region.

Southern Sudan has recently been the scene of fierce fighting between government troops and rebels. Khartoum has blamed Libya and Ethiopia of aiding the rebels, a charge both have denied. Sudanese officials have said Friday's raid was intended to un-

dermine attempts by the Khartoum government to settle the secessionist rebellion.

Libya issues warning

Meanwhile, Libya has warned that its air force is capable of destroying the two radar surveillance aircraft sent to Egypt this week by the United States.

An armed forces statement quoted by the Libyan News Agency JANA said that Washington's move announced Monday seemed to be designed in part to direct aggression against Libya.

If these planes had been sent "to facilitate, prepare, cover or protect any form of aggression against Libya, we warn that the Libyan Arab Air Force is capable of intervening in the skies where these aircraft operate and... of reaching and destroying them," the JANA report, received in London, said.

JANA said the raid seemed "to have been a fabricated operation carried out with the knowledge and encouragement of America as a way of totally subjugating Egypt and Sudan to strategic American espionage. This is considered as a flagrant aggression on the Arab Nation that... threatens its independence."



Syrian Vice-President Abdul-Halim Khaddam (left) and Saudi Arabia's Ibrahim Massoud watch proceedings at the session of the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Lausanne (AP wirephoto).

Ceasefire holding in Souk Al Gharb

SOUK AL GHARB, Lebanon (AP) — Despite the occasional crack of sniper fire, Lebanon's fragile ceasefire is holding — at least for now — in this strategic mountain village where many believe the decisive battle for Beirut could be fought.

While government troops and opposition militiamen resumed bloody clashes along Beirut's "Green Line" shortly after a ceasefire was agreed to more than a week ago, only sporadic fire has been reported here.

Lebanese army and mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen, who have for months engaged in heavy duels almost daily, are giving a breath of relief to several villages scattered nearby in the central Shouf mountains.

But military sources on both sides of the forested ridge are uncertain about how long such a fragile truce can last.

Lebanese army officers and PSP militia commanders are exchanging angry accusations of violating the ceasefire in the Souk Al Gharb area, along with tough

warning that sniping — which each side blames on the other — will draw strong retaliation.

Observers here say they believe that if the fighting in the city spreads to this key mountain ridge, it would not only bury ongoing national reconciliation efforts, but it could also prompt a major PSP offensive aimed at capturing Souk Al Gharb.

The scenic village only 15 kilometres southeast of Beirut — once a popular summer resort noted for healthy breezes and a splendid view stretching from Beirut's shore to the snow-covered peak of Mount Lebanon — stands as President Amin Gemayel's main military stronghold.

Manned by the Lebanese army's 8th Brigade — one of the two major units still loyal to the president — Souk Al Gharb is also the symbol of Mr. Gemayel's outspoken determination to thwart attempts by opposition militiamen seeking to move from the Shouf mountains into Christian-controlled villages just outside the capital.

But the ridge, which has been a military zone since the Lebanese civil war broke out nine years ago, also poses a question of survival for Mr. Gemayel, since the Presidential Palace in the suburb of Baabda and the Defence Ministry in nearby Yarzouq would become a target difficult to miss if PSP batteries were installed in Souk Al Gharb.

"Taking over Souk Al Gharb would be very easy. We could then walk to Beirut in a matter of minutes," said Nazem Malabeh, the 33-year-old commander of a PSP unit entrenched in Baisour, a devastated village facing the ridge's southern slope.

"The ceasefire is somewhat holding here despite provocations coming from the other side," he said. "We are expecting orders and we are prepared to take the ridge."

Officers in the Lebanese army, which has been receiving arms and training under a Lebanon-U.S. military agreement, maintain the government has military superiority over the PSP.

Israelis see new role for U.N. in Lebanon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met with a top United Nations official on Monday and discussed a possible expansion of the U.N. peacekeeping role in South Lebanon. Israeli officials said.

Brian Urquhart, U.N. undersecretary general, told reporters after the 30-minute meeting he was in favour of trying to expand the territory the 6,000-man U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been controlling since 1978.

"I think it's very important that we be available to try and do that," Mr. Urquhart told reporters when asked about a broader U.N. mandate.

An Israeli official who spoke on condition he not be named told reporters Mr. Shamir was against the U.N. force being responsible for anti-guerrilla patrols in South Lebanon after Israel withdrew its forces from the area.

"Israel doesn't see UNIFIL as a

force to secure our northern border. But it is interested in it being a buffer between our forces and those in the north as long as they aren't any other arrangements," said the official.

The official quoted Mr. Shamir as telling Mr. Urquhart, who is British, that it would "not be good for UNIFIL troops to be on the Israeli border... experience has taught us that they cannot stop terrorists." However, Israel was not opposed to the U.N. force protecting Palestinian refugee camps, the official said.

Israel has been reinforcing a 1,500-man militia as a border patrol in South Lebanon to prevent Palestinian commandos infiltration and attacks after Israeli troops withdrew.

Israeli officials have indicated the government was waiting to see if a stronger Lebanese central government emerged from the Lausanne reconciliation conference before deciding on a red-

employment of Israeli forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Urquhart said the political uncertainties made it too soon to predict what role U.N. forces could play as peacekeepers in Lebanon.

The Israeli official said Israel also was interested in U.N. soldiers serving as a buffer between its forces and Syria's army in Lebanon. But he said the idea was not discussed in detail.

The current mandate of UNIFIL, deployed south of the Litani River after Israel's three-month occupation of South Lebanon in 1978, is to maintain peace and help the Lebanese government retake control of the area Israel withdrew from in 1978.

The U.N. official told Mr. Shamir that U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar wanted to visit Israel for talks and the Israeli premier welcomed the idea, the Israeli official said. But he said no date was set for the visit.

Cypriot foreign minister meets Perez de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met for over an hour Monday with the foreign minister of Cyprus, continuing his new push to reopen talks over the divided island.

Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iacovou said the secretary-general's effort had reached "a sensitive phase," but did not indicate whether he thought it would succeed.

"One always likes to be a little bit hopeful at least," Mr. Iacovou told reporters after the meeting. But he added: "Things are at a very sensitive phase and I think nothing should be said that would prejudice the secretary-general's efforts."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar reportedly is proposing that, to break the deadlock in peace talks between the Greek and Turkish sides of the island, the Turkish-Cypriots freeze their unilateral declaration of independence issued last November.

The secretary-general also has asked the Turkish-Cypriots to agree to return what was formerly the Greek part of Famagusta, a port city in southeastern Cyprus now under Turkish control.

The Greek-Cypriot side of the island, which maintains the internationally recognised government, reportedly has reacted

favourably to the latest U.N. initiative.

Intercommunal talks on Cyprus, divided since the 1974 Turkish invasion, broke off last May. Reconciliation efforts suffered a setback in November when Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş issued a unilateral declaration of independence for his side as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

The new government has been recognised only by Turkey, which maintains an estimated 25,000 troops on the island.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar held lengthy talks Friday with Mr. Denktaş, who described the meeting as "constructive and useful."

However, Mr. Denktaş did not indicate whether the secretary-general's proposals to break the stalemate would be acceptable to Turkish-Cypriots.

The Cypriot foreign minister, who meets in Washington Tuesday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, said Mr. Perez de Cuellar briefed him on his talks with Mr. Denktaş.

Asked what he planned to discuss with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Iacovou said: "The thing I always talk about, and that is how the United States government can help the efforts for finding a solution to the Cyprus problem." He did not elaborate.

Denktash confirms U.N. seeking Varosha handover

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said Tuesday the United Nations had proposed that the Turkish Cypriots hand over the deserted town of Varosha as a way of getting a resumption of talks with Greek Cypriots.

But he said this, coupled with the idea of freezing last November's Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence, was "unbalanced" in favour of the Greek Cypriot community.

Mr. Denktaş was speaking to newsmen before returning to the Turkish sector of Cyprus later Tuesday after talks last week in New York with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He said he was carrying a proposal from Mr. Perez de Cuellar which he would discuss with Turkish Cypriot leaders before replying.

He refused to give precise details of the proposals, but said: "What he (Perez de Cuellar) wants is that (Varosha) be handed over to him. Then he will fix a time when he will ask the Greeks to sit down at the negotiating table."

He said Mr. Perez de Cuellar would not hand over Varosha to the Greek Cypriots before negotiations had begun.

Varosha is a Greek Cypriot tourist centre outside the port of Famagusta which has been controlled by the Turkish army since it invaded in 1974 following a Greek-backed coup and split Cyprus in two.

Mr. Denktaş said the Greek Cypriots were asking for his han-

dover and the freezing of Turkish Cypriot independence as a condition for resuming talks between the two communities.

Asked what was proposed in return for the Turkish Cypriots, he said: "Just to persuade the Greek Cypriots to get round the negotiating table, to avoid having Greek soldiers on the island and not to have the issue taken to the U.N. General Assembly."

According to unconfirmed reports, Mr. Perez de Cuellar last month won Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou's agreement to resume talks if Mr. Denktaş accepted the two conditions.

But Mr. Denktaş said he regarded the proposals as "unbalanced" as they gave no guarantee the Greek side would continue talks. "You cannot chain them to the negotiating table. What if they quit two days later?" he asked.

He said the proposals did not meet Turkish Cypriot demands the Greek side refrain from taking its case to the U.N. General Assembly, where it has won overwhelming support in the past.

"They may not take the issue to the United Nations this time but they may ask for another place other than Varosha not to take it there the next time."

Mr. Denktaş said he did not understand what was meant by freezing last November's declaration of independence, which has so far been recognised only by mainland Turkey. He added there could be no turning back on the independence decision.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
15:00 Main Channel	06:00 News
15:20 Soccer: UAE vs Oman live transmission	06:30 News
17:20 Cartoons	06:55 News
17:45 Children's Programme	07:00 World News
18:10 Mother's Day Programme	07:20 News
19:10 Programme on Agriculture	07:30 News
19:40 Karame Battle Programme	07:50 News
20:00 News in Arabic	08:00 News
20:30 Arab League Programme	08:30 News
21:30 Varieties	08:50 News
22:00 Arabic Film	09:00 News
22:10 News in Arabic	09:20 News
FOREIGN CHANNEL	09:30 News
18:00 News in French (domain)	09:40 News
19:30 News in Hebrew	09:50 News
20:00 News in Arabic	10:00 News
20:30 House Calls	10:10 News
21:00 Science International	10:20 News
21:10 Reilly: Eye 10	10:30 News
22:00 News in English	10:40 News
22:15 Strike Force: Lonely Ladies	10:50 News
RADIO JORDAN	11:00 News
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM	11:10 News
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW	11:20 News
07:00 Light Music	11:30 News
07:30 Newsweek	11:40 News
08:00 Morning Show	11:50 News
10:00 News Summary	12:00 News
10:30 Morning Show	12:10 News
11:00 Pop Session	12:20 News
12:00 News Summary	12:30 News
12:30 Pop Session	12:40 News
13:00 News Summary	12:50 News
14:00 News Bulletin	13:00 News
14:30 Oh! Mother	13:10 News
15:00 Concert Hour	13:20 News
16:00 News Summary	13:30 News
16:30 Old Favourites	13:40 News
17:00 Jordan Weekly	13:50 News
17:30 Pop Session	14:00 News
18:00 News Summary	14:10 News
18:30 Over a Cup of Tea	14:20 News
19:00 News	14:30 News
19:30 Date with a Star	14:40 News
20:00 Evening Show	14:50 News
21:00 News Summary	15:00 News
21:30 Evening Show	15:10 News
22:00 News Summary	15:20 News
23:00 News Summary	15:30 News
24:00 News Headlines	15:40 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	SERVICE CLUBS
EXHIBITIONS	Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
"The Architecture of Innovation & Tradition" starts at 10:00 a.m. at the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, University of Jordan.	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
"Le Maisons Limousines Des Origines a Nos Jours", by La Societe Detographique starts at the French Cultural Centre	Phoenicia Rotary Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Children's paintings by the Orthodox School at the Alia Art Gallery.	Phoenicia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
LECTURE	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
"Women in Islam" by Dr. Barbara Stowasser, Chairperson of the Department of Arabic at Georgetown University at 6:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 81261.
ABC NEWS	At the American Centre at 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.
VIDEO	CHURCHES
"Eglise d'une jeune femme sens dessus-dessous", at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Amman, Tel. 24590.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267	De la Sabe Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
American Centre library. 43731	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
British Council. 3614745	Anglican Church (Church of the Resurrection) Jabal Amman, 41559.
French Cultural Centre. 37009	Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Goethe Institute. 41993	Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
Soviet Cultural Centre. 44203	St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Spanish Cultural Centre. 24049	Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
Haya Arts Centre. 665195	Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.C.A. 41793	Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library. 36111	University of Jordan Library. 845555
MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, 19444	06:15 Fair
	05:39 (Sunrise) Shuruf
	11:44 Dhuhur
	15:11 'Asr
	17:49 Maghreb
	19:12 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. 1081250, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Amman port on 20/31/1984:
ARRIVALS	Hodeidah Crown
07:00 Cairo (MS)	Najran Zahabia
07:00 Agaba (RJ)	Furia
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	Badr
09:30 Karachi (PK)	Vietna Tej
09:45 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)	Santara
09:45 Cairo (RJ)	Ingrita
11:05 Muscat, Bahrain (KLM)	Amman Kawan and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (ext. lines) at your service.
14:45 Baquba (RJ)	
14:40 Kuwait (KU)	
14:50 Bucharest, Larnaca (RO)	
15:00 Jeddah (SV)	
15:30 Cairo (RJ)	
17:00 Rin de Janeiro, Lisbon (U)	
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)	
17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)	
17:50 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)	
18:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)	
18:00 Madrid, Rome (RJ)	
18:30 Cairo (RJ)	
18:30 Baquba (RJ)	
20:05 Cairo (MS)	
20:20 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)	
20:55 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)	
00:30 Cairo (RJ)	
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)	
DEPARTURES	
05:45 Cairo (RJ)	
06:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (RJ)	
07:00 Agaba (RJ)	
08:00 Cairo (MS)	
08:30 Athens (OK)	
08:30 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)	
10:55 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)	
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)	
11:30 Cairo (RJ)	
11:55 Amsterdam (KLM)	
12:00 London (RJ)	
14:30 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)	
15:05 Cairo (RJ)	
15:40 Kuwait (KU)	
15:50 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)	
16:30 Jeddah (SV)	
18:00 Baghdad (RJ)	
18:30 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)	
19:40 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)	
19:40 Jeddah (RJ)	
20:05 Cairo (MS)	
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)	
20:30 Cairo (RJ)	
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	
21:05 Cairo (MS)	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	HOSPITALS
Ambulance. 193. 75111	Hussein Medical Centre. 81813-32
Fire, fire, police. 190	Khalid Maternity, J. Amman. 44281-4
Blood bank. 75121	Akliah Maternity, J. Amman. 42441
Civil Defence rescue. 66111	Jabal Amman Maternity. 42362
Fire headquarters. 22090-3	Madras, J. Amman. 36140
Police rescue. 192. 21111, 37777	Palestine, Shmeisani. 66471-4
Police headquarters. 39141	Shmeisani Hospital. 660131
Traffic police. 56390-1	University Hospital. 845845
Electric Power Co. 36381-2	Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein. 667158
Municipal water service. 71125-8	Al-Mushtaq Hospital. 667227-9
Queen Alia Int. Airport. (08) 53333	The Islamic, Abdali. 665292
	Al-Ahli, Abdali. 664164
	Italian, Al-Muhajreen. 7701-3
	Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh. 75111
	Army, Marks. 91611
NIGHT DUTY	MARKET PRICES
AMMAN:	Upper/lower price in fils per kg.
Dr. Yousef Hourani. 25478	Apple. 350/300
	Banana. 280/240
	Banana (Mukattam). 240/210
	Beans. 560/500
	Cabbages. 230/200
	Carrot. 150/100
	Cauliflower (white). 100/80
	Chestnut. 400/350
	Cucumber (large). 300/250
	Cucumber (small). 400/340
	Dates. 180/150
	Eggplant (large). 220/170
	Eggplant (small). 230/200
	Figs. 400/300
	Garlic. 420/320
	Grapes (white). 700/600
	Grapes (black). 700/600
	Grapefruit. 130/100
	Guava. 400/300
	Lemon. 130/100
	Marrow (large). 400/350
	Marrow (small). 600/500
	Melons. 230/200
	Olives. 350/300
	Onion (dry). 170/140
	Okra. 150/100
	Oranges (Abu Surra). 300/250
	Oranges (Shmeisani). 240/170
	Pears. 500/450
	Pepper (sweet). 450/400
	Pepper (hot green). 880/800
	Potatoes. 200/170
	Potatoes. 360/300

Jordan celebrates 16th anniversary of Karameh victory

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan observes Wednesday the 16th anniversary of the Battle of Karameh in which an invading Israeli armed force, which had crossed the Jordan River, was defeated and forced to retreat after sustaining heavy casualties.

The battle marked the first Arab victory over Israel following the June 1967 war.

It was regarded as a turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict, since it came in the wake of the Arab setback in the previous year.

To mark this occasion, the Jordanian Armed Forces will hold a celebration at the Unknown Soldier's Monument there to commemorate the soldiers who were killed in the defence of their homeland.

Brigadier Adnan Al-Daghistan from the Jordanian Armed Forces headquarters said that the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker will lay a wreath at the monument where verses of Koran will be recited.

Large formations from the Jordanian Armed Forces will take part in the celebration, while lec-

tures about the battle will be delivered by army officers, Brig. Daghlani said.

Later Friday, 1,000 young people will organise a march to the monument while senior scouts will pitch a one day camp at Kafra to mark the occasion.

In the battle of Karameh, the Jordanian army fought courageously in defence of the homeland, shattering the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli army and infusing in the Arab Nation hope that it can and will achieve victory through the unity of its ranks and the mobilisation of Arab forces, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

The battle took place around the town of Karameh, east of the Jordan River and 15 kilometres north of the Dead Sea.

Israel is estimated to have lost 45 tanks, 35 armoured vehicles, in addition to 1,000 men killed or wounded, along with seven aircraft.

The Israeli invasion force was made to withdraw under fire when Jordan turned down a ceasefire call.

Japan boosts UNRWA contribution by \$500,000

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Japan has pledged \$8.5 million in cash to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for 1984, an increase of \$500,000 over its 1983 cash contribution.

The 1984 contribution makes Japan the third largest contributor to UNRWA after the United States and the European Community. In addition to its annual cash contribution, Japan usually provides food commodities to the

agency. Last year Japan donated flour valued at \$3 million and paid the \$1.5 million cost of transporting the flour to the Middle East.

Including the 1984 cash contribution, Japan has contributed almost \$90 million in cash and kind to UNRWA since the agency began operations in 1950.

UNRWA relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from governments, to fund its education, health and relief programmes for Palestine refugees.

Jordan, Iraq discuss oil sector co-operation

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Talks on co-operation in the oil sector between Jordan and Iraq commenced here Monday.

Heading the Jordanian delegation, which comprised Mr. Zaid Fariz, secretary-general of the National Planning Council (NCC), Mr. Adib Tahboub, the legal consultant at the Prime Ministry, Dr. Fayez Al Tarawneh, the economic advisor at the Prime

Ministry and Dr. Ibrahim Badran, director of energy at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, was the Minister Jawad Al Anani.

The Iraqi side to the talks was led by the Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taqi and grouped senior officials from the Ministry of Oil and the Iraqi National Oil Company.

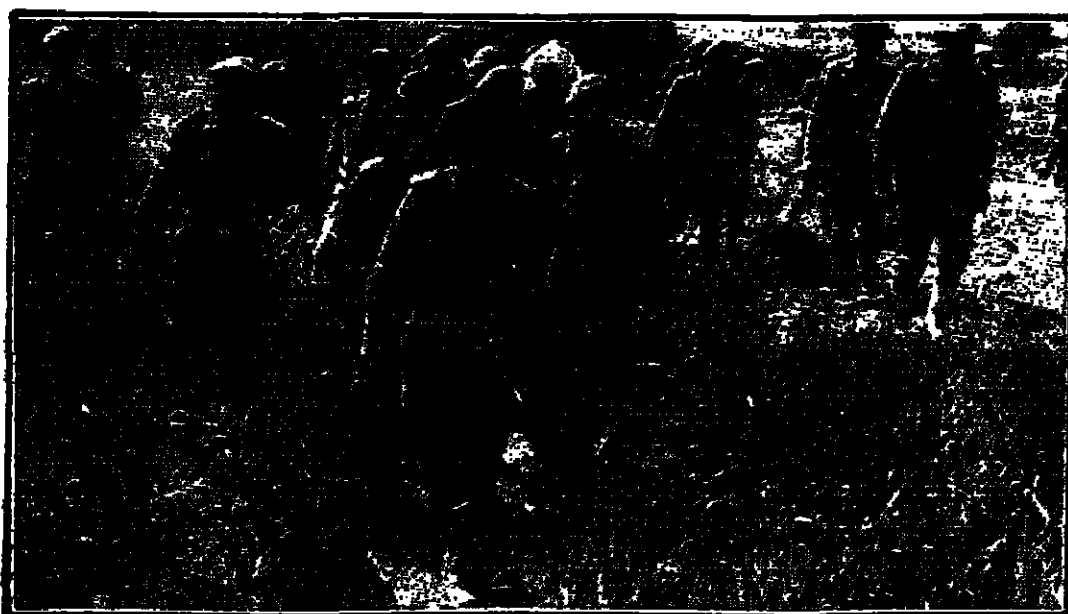
Dr. Anani said after the meeting that his talks with the Iraqi officials were very successful and that they had taken place in a friendly atmosphere.

Dr. Anani also said that he had conveyed the greetings of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat to his Iraqi counterpart, and reaffirmed Jordan's national position in support of Iraq in the Gulf war with Iran.

Later Monday, Dr. Anani met member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first Vice-President Taha Yassin Ramadan, and the Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali and discussed with them aspects of co-operation and ways of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries.



Jawad Anani



His Majesty King Hussein surveys the battlefield at Karameh, which, 16 years ago today, resulted in victory over the Israelis (Petra photo)

Labour protocol with Oman nears conclusion

AMMAN (Petra) — Possibilities of concluding a bilateral manpower co-operation protocol between Jordan and Oman were discussed Tuesday during a meeting held between Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and the under-secretary of the Omani Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Mr. Amer Al Houssein, and his accompanying delegation.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar outlined the scope of co-operation, saying that it will include vocational training, social security, public safety, professional health and the exchange of expertise. Meanwhile, Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obeid met the Omani delegation and explained to them Jordan's social security experiment and the achievements of his department over the past four years.

Mr. Obeid then outlined the benefits and rights received under the social security law for the 215,000 people who are covered by its provisions. Mr. Obeid said that his department is planning to extend the guidelines of the law so that it covers new categories of workers.

Mr. Obeid expressed his department's preparedness to provide Oman with Jordanian expertise in this field to assist them in setting up a social security system in Oman.

Later Tuesday, Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an met the Omani delegation and discussed with them means of bolstering joint co-operation in the field of social development and exchange of expertise between the two countries.

Public sector must refer computer tenders to 'Obeidat

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministries and public institutions must obtain prior personnel approval from the prime minister Ahmad 'Obeidat before floating or awarding tenders with any local or foreign company for the supply of computers and their backup services.

This policy was contained in a communique issued Tuesday by the prime minister's office.

The measure, Jordan News Agency, Petra, said, comes in view of the government's decision to conduct a comprehensive study of the conditions prevailing in the computer industry in Jordan.

This measure will be effective from Wednesday, the communique said.

Prime Minister speaks on Jordanian-Palestinian relations

'Obeidat expresses hope on joint Arab stand to peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Monday expressed the hope that there will be formulated solid and united Arab stance vis-a-vis the joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts towards the peace issues in the area and the just Arab cause in Palestine.

"What we wish to achieve is to gain the support of those countries for our stand which we have time and again made very clear".

Internal democracy

Talking about the internal situation, Mr. 'Obeidat said that parties and pressure groups are not amongst the subjects which will be raised to strengthen the consultation process and democratic participation.

He added that there are however platforms which can be developed to enhance the public debate.

He said Jordan is striving to develop its national press and information departments which will contribute to the concept of participation, "for participation is not just limited to the parliament and politics, but extends to all fields".



Ahmad 'Obeidat

Relations with U.S.

Mr. 'Obeidat said the Jordanian position as explained by the King is not new to the Americans to whom "we have been explaining this position for many years."

They know our position quite well and if some are inquiring about the timing of this statement, "we did not choose the timing to open this file; it was all what the King lay down in his interview, is the summary of Jordan's views taken together."

In the interview, the King criticised U.S. policy in the Middle

East and said it had lost its credibility as a mediator in the Middle East conflict.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Mr. 'Obeidat said "we are moving together in a joint effort to achieve our national goals, and we hope that our Arab brethren will support this stand and understand its reality."

"The issue is not as easy as some people think", Mr. 'Obeidat maintained, "it requires intensive efforts to remove all misunderstandings."

He added "we have no need to talk about Arab disunity and differences, because concentrating on such issues does not help. It is better to talk about positive issues and the possibility of achieving Arab solidarity."

Asked if Jordan will try to keep away from the tendency towards polarisation in the Arab World, Mr. 'Obeidat said "we only want and strive for one Arab axis and to try to gain Islamic and international support for our side."

Mr. 'Obeidat expressed the hope that the United States, Europe and the world would understand the just Jordanian stand towards peace issues and said "we are aware that some people are willing to accentuate their differences with superpowers, though we do not want any escalation."

Shafiq: New higher education law due

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Higher Education Council has started drawing up a law to organise higher education in Jordan. Al-Dustour Arabic daily newspaper quoted secretary-general of the Higher Education Council, Dr. Mohammad Nouri Shafiq as saying, Dr. Shafiq was replying to questions from the audience following a lecture he delivered Saturday at the Professional Association's Complex about higher education in Jordan.

The lecture came in response to a request by the Arab University of Beirut's Alumni Club.

Dr. Shafiq pointed out that one third of Jordan's population attend schools and universities, because more than 800,000 of Jordan's population are below 15 years of age.

Dr. Shafiq then reviewed the present condition of higher education in Jordan and pointed out some improvements that could be made.

He said students in our community, study for various reasons, the most significant of which is that higher education is an eco-

nomic investment either due to the financial reward that can be attained in a fast development country or due to the increase in social status a student can acquire as a result of obtaining a higher education certificate.

This, Dr. Shafiq added, helps a degree holder to move freely between the various social classes, since all civil service regulations base all promotions on the scientific requirements.

The incentive which pushes students to pursue higher education

should spring from the Islamic culture of our society which considers education as one of the important bases of a truly Islamic system.

We should regard education as an important resource upon which the society relies, since human society derives life from its educated people who are capable of overcoming challenges to society however great they are. Dr. Shafiq said.

Dr. Shafiq said there are 150 major subjects in which the country is in need.

Dr. Shafiq said there are nearly 50,000 students attending community colleges and universities in Jordan, in addition to some 50,000 others attending universities and educational institutions abroad.

These students, he added, are specialised in between 72 and 80 majors subject areas out of the 150 in which we are in need.

Dr. Shafiq went on to say that our students must find out themselves what subjects are required by society and should go on and study them, because detailed research has so far been carried out as to the society's future needs.

Concluding his lecture, Dr. Shafiq urged all prospective students to pursue higher education in this country in order to remain familiar with their culture and local environment.



Dr. Mohammad Nouri Shafiq



His Majesty King Hussein, flanked by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat (right) and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid (left) visits the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he watched civil defence exercises in action (Petra photo)

King watches civil defence exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Tuesday watched civil defence exercises currently being carried out at the various ministries and government institutions in co-operation with the Jordanian Armed Forces.

King Hussein started his tour with a visit to the Army headquarters, where he was received by Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, the chief of

staff. King Hussein's tour took him to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Transport and to the Telecommunications Corporation where he listened to a briefing from officials there about the methods and measures adopted by

these ministries in co-operation with the other departments and institutions and the Armed Forces. Accompanying King Hussein on his tour were Prime Minister 'Obeidat and Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Children produce exciting little masterpieces

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Lining the walls of the Alia Art Gallery for the next couple of days are hundreds of lovely paintings by the children of the National Orthodox School. With their ages ranging from only 12 to 15, these students, under the guidance of art master Halim Sarraf, have produced some little masterpieces of creation in a variety of exciting media.

For the most part, the paintings depict the traditional life of Jordan, the curious old seeing eye of the child never missing a thing. Take for example the eye of Lemna Arza (15) who has drawn a "madaffa". Not only has she managed to convey beautifully the atmosphere of the scene with its room full of men animated by conversation and coffee, which is brewing in its pots in front of them, but she has included all the details — the rabab, the different pieces of carpet the prayer mats (you can see them sagging) on the wall showing Mecca and Jerusalem. Nothing has been omitted, it is all there in exciting detail.

ART REVIEW

Spontaneous and unaffected touches can be seen in all the paintings whether they be the butcher's shop with the pieces of pink meat hanging in the doorway, the village with its forest of television ariels, the dubke dancers and last but not least Motasem Hamarnah's farm where fluffy sheep,

crowding cocks, titling wheelbarrows and frisky ponies pose in front of distant craggy mountains and a mosque.

All the work has been beautifully and carefully drawn, but perhaps the geometrical designs, which glow with clear colours,

show just how seriously the students take their work.

They also seem to enjoy experimenting with different media — painting with stencils, printing with lino cuts and collages made with wood and fabric being the most conventional of the materials they have been encouraged to use. More unusual is the candle wax, with which one of the students has moulded a very attractive cock. Also the brightly coloured beads of various shapes and sizes (among the Smurfs, Snoops and seagulls) is a lovely peacock with a magnificent tail by Alia Zeid Rifai (14) the wool (especially nice is a hen with some chicks by Annie Drurian (14) the macaroni and the crushed egg shell. Finally the real fish scales, tiny transparent flakes which two students have used to cover their own drawings of leaping fish, are very effective.

The exhibition runs until Thursday March 22.



One of the impressive exhibits produced by the pupils of the Orthodox School, a display of which is currently being shown at the Alia Art Gallery here (J.T. file photo)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Queen Zein to visit Hussein orphanage

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Mother Zein Al Sharaf, the honorary president of Um Al Hussein Orphanage, will Wednesday patronise the Mother's Day celebration the children's home is organising. The orphanage has prepared a colourful programme which will be carried by the children, in the presence of a large number of people who are active in voluntary social work.

'Obeidat receives Jordanian envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Tuesday received in his office Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Ahmad Al Lawzi. Mr. 'Obeidat earlier Monday received Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia and Jordan's permanent representative at the Arab League, Mr. Nabih Al Nimer, and Dr. Naser Eddin Al Batayneh, the Jordanian ambassador to Romania.

German fund to aid social work

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development signed an agreement with the Conrad Adenauer Fund Tuesday whereby the latter will provide educational equipment and technical expertise and scholarships for social workers in Jordan. Signing the agreement, which will be implemented within the next three years, was Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an, and Dr. Michael Langie, representative of the Conrad Adenauer Fund in Jordan.

Traders fined for breaking supply rules

AMMAN (Petra) — Thirty one traders have been fined JD 40 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The general military governor endorsed the sentences Tuesday.

THE BEST FROM SPAIN

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American Residency Permits Lost

I. George Hajjar and Badi'a Hajjar, announce the loss of American residency permits no. A37-616-753 and no. A37-616-752, and a social security card.

In case of finding them, kindly contact tel. no. 73097 or the American Embassy. A reward will be given.

Jordan Times

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A role for the U.N.

THE VISIT to the Middle East this week of United Nations Under-Secretary Brian Urquhart reminds us of the potential role the United Nations can and should play in trying to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Among the topics Mr. Urquhart is discussing with governments in the region is the long-standing Arab proposal for an international conference to negotiate a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The United Nations is not a peripheral body to the issue. Israel claims that its legitimacy stems from the 1947 United Nations General Assembly partition plan that divided mandated Palestine into Arab and Jewish state, with a separate, special status for Jerusalem. Though the Arabs rejected that plan when it was first mooted, they have come to accept the principle of the partition of Palestine in recent years, most notably at the 1982 Fes Arab summit. Though the concept of partition is accepted by the Arabs today, the details of a negotiated settlement clearly have to be worked out in face-to-face talks between the interested parties, most notably Israel, the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

Yet the United States steadfastly refuses to accept the idea of an international conference, because it feels this would give the Soviet Union a role in Middle East peace-making, a role the United States wishes to deny the Russians.

This is shortsighted in the extreme, for if the Soviets are barred from playing a logical and constructive role in diplomatic efforts, they will only feel spurred on to play a negative role that enhances their standing with their special friends in the region.

The forum afforded by the United Nations Security Council is unique, and should be reconsidered by all parties as the logical focal point of efforts to move ahead with a negotiation to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute peacefully. Again, the Arab states have signalled their desire to use the mechanism of the United Nations to give both balance and international force and credibility to any future Arab-Israeli negotiation. The sooner the Americans and Israelis stop trying to dictate terms and means of a peace settlement, and accept the idea of using the United Nations for peaceful purposes, the more chance we see of breaking the present stalemate in the area.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An ally of our enemy

SINCE THE tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956, the United States has taken the side of Israel, supporting its aggression against the Arabs and extending to it all forms of assistance to achieve Zionist goals in the Arab region. U.S. policy since 1956 has been geared to provide a cover-up for all Israel's atrocities and acts of aggression against neighbouring nations, including the recent invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Ever since the 1956 aggression, the Arabs have been responsive to every peace initiative and every call for peace based on justice. And for this reason, the Arab countries have established relations with the United States based on understanding and common interests with the hope of achieving peace together.

But since the Likud Party came to power in Israel everything has changed. The Israelis started escalating their building of settlements in the occupied Arab lands and the United States started to provide them with more and more power and material to enable them to achieve their goals. The United States obstructed all U.N. Security Council resolutions aimed at restoring the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland and most recently established a strategic alliance with Israel, thus enhancing its capability to strike at Arab countries and spreading its domination in the region. A review of the past events in the region proves the United States as an enemy of the Arabs and an ally of their enemy.

Al Dustour: U.S. actions discredit it

JORDAN, UNDER the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, has maintained its efforts to establish justice and peace in the Middle East. Jordan has exerted all possible efforts for that peace and has contacted all the countries of the world including the United States to reach that goal. Yet, the United States has responded with more support for Israel and more assistance to the Zionist state to enable it to perpetuate its occupation of Arab lands. The United States has been distancing itself from the Arabs and siding with Israel in every way, and thus has caused the Arabs to lose faith in it.

The United States has displayed support for and provided unlimited assistance to Israel in defiance of the Arabs and has covered up for its illegal actions before the world. Perhaps U.S. total bias towards Israel is manifested in this election year with all the candidates competing with one another to show their allegiance to Zionism by making promises to support Israel against the Arabs. Now that the United States has shown disregard for all principles, we are not surprised by any of its actions that can only discredit it before the world.

Sawt Al Shaab: Pushed too far

IN HIS interview with the U.S. CBS television network King Hussein again focused the light on U.S. practices and policies in the Middle East region, outlining the contradiction between what the American leaders say and U.S. policies that appear before the world. He pointed out the commitments which the U.S. has made before the world community and its promises and pledges to establish peace, which contradict its veto at the U.N. Security Council which killed a resolution condemning Israel's settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

Despite its endorsement of Resolution 242 and its declaration that the settlements constitute an "obstacle to peace" the U.S. continues to obstruct any council vote condemning the settlements as illegal and continues to extend support to Israel to build these settlements on confiscated Arab land. The U.S. siding with Israel should have evoked the Arab countries' wrath ages ago, yet the Arabs preferred to have good relations with the U.S. in the hope that in time it would realise the facts about the situation in the Middle East and would finally help establish a just peace. But the recent U.S. actions and its strategic alliance with Israel have destroyed all chances of that prospect. Jordan will never allow its dignity to be compromised and will from now on find the sources for purchasing its arms to defend itself and its people.

MIDDLE EAST HORIZON

Violence can never achieve anything positive

By Tara Bradford

LONDON — One of the main topics of conversation is Queen Elizabeth's upcoming visit to Jordan early next week. Many Londoners are wondering aloud whether or not bombings — actual or threatened — will force cancellation of the Queen's travel plans, or at the very least, an increase in already elaborate security precautions.

Although Queen Elizabeth is not, of course, a political figure, she is expected to be accompanied by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Earlier this year, the foreign secretary toured several Middle East countries, including Egypt. In Amman he is expected to meet his Jordanian counterpart, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Here in London a new wave of rumours regarding the Queen's flight being equipped with special weaponry capacity has again surfaced. This idea, which has been dismissed as rubbish by a Palace spokesperson, was first circulated last month through British press reports. As of Monday, March 19, the Foreign Office

here is still insisting the Queen's visit will continue as scheduled, with arrival slated Monday morning, March 26. As for bomb scares, they are a very real concern here. Most recently, Saturday night, a bomb scare caused evacuation of a leading hotel — by coincidence, the one in which I happen to be staying.

I was reading a Newsweek cover story, "Living with terror: The human toll of political violence", and thinking how the article concentrated mostly on obvious hotspots like Beirut, San Salvador and Northern Ireland, but skirted over bombings in major cities such as New York and London. The latter, a particular oversight, since London has been plagued with so many political bombings these past few months.

Suddenly, a shrill, ear-deafening alarm pierced the silence. It took me a few seconds to get my bearings and realise that something was terribly wrong. At first I assumed someone had by mistake set off a fire alarm, but when the wail of police sirens joined the ruc-

kus, it appeared something bad was really happening.

Grabbing my coat and handbag, I opened the door to find several other people, all with the same idea of "better safe than sorry". So we ran down the stair well designated "Fire Exit." Before we reached the ground floor, hotel security officials were announcing over the public address system that "patrons should please evacuate the hotel at once."

The police then cordoned off the area and directed that people cross to the street opposite the hotel. (The entire evacuation procedure was accomplished in as very calm, orderly manner). Hundreds of guests were standing around shivering in the chilly night air, many in nightclothes and without coats. Soon afterwards, hotel personnel, also without coats, asked everyone staying at the hotel to please go right away to another hotel on the next block.

This normally sedate hotel lobby was overflowing with people, all talking excitedly about the bomb scare and the

business of the bar looked decidedly brisk, with customers anxious to soothe their nerves.

Meanwhile, back at the hotel, the police were busy conducting a search for the bomb in question. Within the hour, they either found no bomb or diffused it (depending upon whom you spoke with) and hotel management deemed it safe for guests to return to their rooms.

Speculation among hotel guests raised varied possibilities as to the bomb scare culprit was either:

1. This was the latest in a series of bombings in London, allegedly connected with the Irish Republican Army.

2. A warning by Israeli or Libyan dissidents to attempt to deter the Queen from going to Jordan; or (3) a cruel joke by some drunken person, probably high on either the Wales-England rugby match earlier that afternoon or an over-zealous celebrator of St. Patrick's day.

It seems the only one who knows for certain is the person or persons responsible for the

bomb threat. But whether or not it was a hoax or an actual bomb which was quickly located and dismantled, it was serious enough to disrupt lives of hundreds of people for an hour, or so, making all concerned more than a little uneasy in the process. Although, to their credit, I must say everyone reacted rather weak, seemingly taking it all in stride. There was little, if any, panic or hysteria.

Back to the news magazine article, I was thinking how often a journalist witnesses tragic events like those described in the story, but how rarely they experience them firsthand. Certainly, compared to those described in the article, the bomb alert was a very mild incident.

But the fact is that this sort of traumatic event is occurring all too often, all over the world. It seems no area is immune to these aggressive acts of terrorism and aggression.

One British friend commented, "It is ironic that you came all the way from the Middle East to be faced with a bomb scare here." He was referring to the stereotypical impression many Westerners have that most Middle East countries exist in a climate of violence similar to Lebanon's.

When I reminded him the Chinese president and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had recently completed separate — and safe — journeys to Jordan, he replied, "Yes, that's the irony. You expect this sort of thing to happen in the Middle East (although not necessarily Jordan), because there is so much political turmoil. Yet London is supposed to be this sturdy rock of as place, relatively unaffected by anarchy and violence."

Yet it is people refusing to discuss their differences, in effect, closing the doors on each other that lead to anger and violence. Bombings and similar symptoms of such hatred are cowardly political statements, provoking high-level attention to a cause. But violence can never achieve anything positive — because it is a senseless act of danger and destruction, no matter in which part of the world it is manifested.

U.S. aid helps finance Israeli settlement plans, Noor says

Following are major excerpts from Her Majesty Queen Noor's speech at the World Affairs Council of Washington, D.C. The queen is currently on a lecture visit to the U.S.

I DON'T believe there is anyone, young or old, in the United States — or anywhere else, in fact — who is not moved by the absoluteness of these words set forth in America's Declaration of Independence more than 200 years ago: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Since then, this declaration has served as an inspiration to many peoples and many nations. Its principles became the flame carried by President Wilson in his lonely crusade on behalf of individual rights and world freedom almost 70 years ago.

And in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted in 1948 by the nations of the world as a constitution for the people of the world, those same principles are defined in long detail, as a guide to the protection of every human right. We shall always take pride in the fact that one of the chief draftsmen of that noble document was an Arab, Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon. I do share your pride in the fact that the other chief author was that great American humanitarian, Eleanor Roosevelt.

I recall all this now because of my concern that, while they are cherished and staunchly protected here in the United States, the human rights of many other people are brazenly being violated throughout much of the rest of the world. To the leaders of many countries, who hold the power to determine the fate of people, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has become no more than a document signed and forgotten. I know that the American people are as concerned as we are. You do not hesitate to protest or act in defence of human abuse, should it come to your attention; and you are particularly concerned when the foreign aid of your government is seen to assist a country whose conduct shows disregard for such moral values.

Israeli abuse

In the Middle East, we have been seeing this happen. It may be that you are not aware of the extent to which internationally accepted codes of human rights are being violated by a recipient of your support and one of your closest

friends in the region. I would like to bring to your attention today some of the disturbing facts of human abuse being endured by the Arab people living in the West Bank and Gaza, under the military occupation of the state of Israel. This disregard for the basic principle inherent in any democratic system may be puzzling to you, in view of the fact that here in America Israel is regarded as the "bulwark of democracy" in the Middle East.

The plight which has befallen the 1.3 million Palestinian inhabitants of the holy land since the Israeli occupation of June 1967 is a distressing account of dehumanisation.

I realise that what I have to tell you will sadden you, as it does me. These violations of the most basic human rights are not fiction, nor are they exaggerated. They are real life stories with real people as their victims — and they must be told. There is no need to remind you of the thousands of Palestinians, men, women and children, who died — as did thousands of Lebanese — in Israel's invasion of Lebanon. All of you, I am sure, saw the devastating horror of that attack on your television screens, and no words can be more vivid than the unforgettable scenes we all watched, day after day, during that terrible time. That innocents are still dying in Lebanon is but the most recent consequence of Israel's militarism and political intransigence through the years.

Secure here among the comforts and political safeguards of the impressive American system, it may be difficult for you to realise and comprehend the enormity of this human tragedy.

For many years, the Palestinians living in Lebanon's refugee camps have been subjected to constant attacks by Israeli warplanes, and many have fallen victim to the long-standing Israeli policy of aggression in the name of security.

Indiscreet ties

Thousands of innocent Arab civilians, who happened to get in the way of Israeli bombs and rockets, have suffered senseless death during the past two decades. While the Israeli government tells the world it is bombing "terrorist bases" or "guerrilla camps," reports by impartial international authorities tell us who the victims

the biased court of an occupying power. Also, the Arab economy has been forcibly integrated into the Israeli economy, and has become hostage to Israeli economic requirements. Over 80 per cent of the West Bank's water resources have been seized and diverted for Israeli use. Whole orchards and farmlands have been laid bare — ravaged by Israeli bulldozers or made barren from the lack of water.

U.N. condemnation

The U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution, supported by the United States, which deplored these flagrant violations of human and national rights, and declared that all such transgressions were null and void and should be rescinded. Many similar resolutions were adopted in the years since 1967, all of which have been ignored by the occupation authorities. The illegal settlement programme has continued unabated, accelerating every year and pushing the territories closer and closer to final annexation. By the fall of 1982, when the United Nations took up the matter once again, Israeli confiscation had reached a staggering 55 to 60 per cent of the total area of the West Bank.

It is disturbing that a substantial portion of the \$2.4 billion in annual American aid to Israel is diverted to finance Israeli settlements in the West Bank — an area that should be returned to the Palestinians as their homeland, free from Israeli control; an area that could become the middle ground of co-operation and co-existence between the countries of the region. It is disturbing — and also perplexing — when we remember that President Reagan's initiative called for this requirement as the basis for peace.

Israel must realise that its security cannot be found in its illegal occupation of land, in the expansion and settlement on other people's territory. Acquisition of territory is not security; it is permanent provocation. If Israel is genuinely interested in peace, it must put an end to its expansionist policy and recognise that others have right too, including that of self-determination and the chance to live in peace and dignity in their homes and lands.

As radicalism grows in the region and polarisation becomes more firmly entrenched, America's enormous material and strategic interests in that vital region would be certainly undermined, along with those of its Western allies. Thus, it behooves the United

really are. It is deeply distressing to realise that much of America's generous aid to Israel has been grossly abused and mainly diverted to underwrite Israel's military conquest and occupation of a helpless and defenceless people.

Less dramatic and seldom the subject of headlines in the press are the occupation practices that have been violating the human rights of the people living in the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel has pursued systematic policies to make life untenable and unbearable for the inhabitants of the occupied territories. The list of the Israeli abuse of human rights is long:

— The arbitrary expulsion of thousands of inhabitants from the West Bank and Gaza, eliminating in the process the local leadership, which is essential to the social, economic and political maintenance of any society.

— The imprisonment and detention of thousands of people, in many cases without access to legal procedure.

— The blowing up of homes and the imposition of heavy fines on family heads, as a deterrent to the resistance by members of the family to military occupation.

— Collective punishment imposed on entire villages or refugee camps, including such degrading practices as forcing all the men of a village to squat on the ground in the open air for many hours, through the heat of the day or the cold of the night.

— Constant harassment of the inhabitants under occupation travelling through the West Bank and Gaza on their way to school, university or work, including having to spend hours at roadblocks set up by Israeli soldiers on heavily travelled main roads. In such circumstances, even a child's journey to school becomes a painful, traumatic ordeal.

Violations of the human rights of the people under occupation extends to every aspect of their existence. It includes the cancellation of the Jordanian school curriculum and the imposition of the Israeli curriculum which, among other things, teaches Arab students that Palestine is a Jewish land. UNESCO has unfavourably deplored this cultural emasculation, which creates a deep sense of frustration and undermines Arab cultural heritage and values.

Violations have also been committed against civil and religious laws, and the transfer of Arab courts out of Jerusalem into



States to play an active and determined role in encouraging Israel on to the path of peace. The United States is called upon to use its leverage on Israel, so that the latter will heed the requirements of a just and durable peace.

As for the Arab side, we in Jordan, together with the overwhelming majority of the Arab World, have demonstrated our willingness to make peace with Israel — if Israel is ready to give up its occupation of Arab lands and accommodate Arab legitimate rights in the West Bank and Gaza. But instead of following this route towards peace, Israel seems to be heading in the other direction. In recent months, Israel has announced a new plan to uproot once again tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees from their camps in the West Bank, and to "resettle" them at sites further east. This, we believe, will be a first step towards their expulsion from their homeland. May I add that some of these refugees have already been uprooted twice since 1948 from their homes and lands.

U.S. loses credibility

I have given you only the highlights of the deplorable conditions of the people and land under Israeli occupation. Jordan has repeatedly sought the help of its friends, the United States in particular, to constrain Israel from further abuse. The United States must move to regain some of its credibility and moral standing among Arabs, who increasingly view America as the source of funding for Israel's policies of occupation and oppression.

We have tried to understand the motivations behind Israel's actions. We appreciate that the Jewish people have suffered discrimination, abuse, programmes and agony in Europe, but we cannot understand how they can inflict similar treatment on the Arabs

— their cousins, and the seed of their common patriarch, Abraham.

We are bewildered by, and suffer daily from, the contradictions of an Israeli state that wishes to perpetuate in security the humanitarian traditions of its Jewish heritage, and still uses its military strength to annihilate the existence and heritage of another people.

Because of their terrible ordeals in the past, the Israelis may be so blindly committed to a concept of physical security — no matter how it is obtained — that they are unable to see the Arab hand of peace and brotherly co-existence when it is offered to them.

This is where the friends of Israel have a role to play. This is where you in America have an opportunity to show that your commitments to human rights, political moderation, personal freedoms and the peaceful resolutions of conflicts are living principles that guide your great nation and are the dynamic concepts by which your foreign policy around the globe is shaped.

You need to see that your generous aid grants are not being used in the service of extremism and the denial of a people's fundamental human and political rights. You need to wield your influence in a more even-handed manner on both sides of the Arab-Israeli divide. You need to re-affirm to yourselves, and to both Arabs and Israelis, that you will neither tolerate nor finance the abuse of human rights, even if these abuses are perpetuated by a nation you consider a close friend.

This was the underlying message of the American Revolution — that freedom was indivisible, and for all. Today, two centuries after the American Revolution, America is challenged again to re-affirm the principles of 1776, but this time in land far away. You are asked to affirm that freedom and national dignity are the birthright of Palestinians as well as Israelis, that security is a concept that is valid for both Israelis and Arabs, and that no people, in the Middle East or anywhere else in the world, has a monopoly on liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

This is your challenge. This is our hope. We can only achieve it by working together for peace. The age we live in demands, more than ever before in history, that disputes not lead to war, and that the peace so vital to all of us endure as the lasting beacon of our future.

LETTERS

'Repeated misconception'

To the Editor:

On return from travel to Europe I read an interesting article titled "Zaqra camp suffers from overcrowding, poor sanitation" in your newspaper (Jordan Times, March 14, 1984). I was sorry to see repeated the misconception that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) should have any overall responsibility for refugee camps in Jordan.

UNRWA is an agency totally dependant on voluntary contributions, which provides certain services to all its registered refugees in the Middle East, regardless if the refugees live in camps or elsewhere. The agency operates in five fields: Gaza, Jordan (East Bank), Lebanon, Syria and West Bank. It provides education, health and relief services.

UNRWA thus takes on responsibility for the administration of refugee camps, for the conditions of its streets, for sewerage systems, for overcrowding or for building regulations. Such matters are solely the concern of the appropriate national authorities.

P.O. Hallqvist,
Director of UNRWA Affairs,
Amman.

السلامة في الحياة

Israelis plot a temple to replace Al Aqsa Mosque

By Grace Habsell

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Militant Jews here speak openly of their plans to destroy Al Aqsa Mosque and build on the site "a big Jewish temple."

On several occasions, I have gone to Haram Al-Sharif — for the Muslims the holiest site in Jerusalem — and then joined groups of tourists before the western (wailing) wall, where Jews are praying. I listen as one Israeli guide tells his group:

"One day we will build the Third Temple on this site," and the indicates the Dome of the Rock and the Al Aqsa Mosque.

"All the plans are drawn. Even the building materials are ready. They are hidden in a secret place."

He adds that two yeshiva religious schools in Jerusalem are now teaching students how to make animal sacrifices, "so they will be ready once the temple is built."

Also, he says, in one Jewish religious school, Yeshivat Ateret Cohanim (The Crown of the Priests) — located in the Old City, nearby where we are standing. "They concentrate their studies entirely on the temple services, because our sages have taught us that neglecting to study the details of temple service is a sin," he quotes Maitiyahu Hacohen, a dean at the yeshiva, as saying. "We are ready to begin building the temple the moment we get the go-ahead from the Chief Rabbinate and the Israeli government."

Also, in my stroll about the Old City, I learn from other sources that one Jewish immigrant, David Elbaum of Romania has been weaving for the last several years the pure linen that, he says, "will be needed to dress the priests of the Temple when it is built."

His small workshop is one of several in the city where Jews are at work following instructions they have interpreted from traditional sources, making the artifacts they believe will be used in the new temple.

On one visit to the western wall, where Jews pray, I listen as an Israeli guide, named Amin, tells pilgrims the Muslims, in addition to the two mosques on Haram Al Sharif built also a small domed edifice. "In order to say that there is no more room here — and therefore that the Jews would have difficulty in being able to erect a temple there."

"Nevertheless," he continues, "there may be room there to erect a new temple, without disturbing the edifices there."

"Then, in that case," a pilgrim asks, "you would not destroy the two mosques?"

"We might be able to let them stand," Amin continues. "We think we might build our temple and the Dome would not have to be disturbed. So, we are saying — Why not build a temple on this site, and then they could both exist — the mosque and the temple."

However, he continues "We would prefer a cleared site, free of

the mosque. And it is possible that an Act of God will destroy the mosque — an earthquake or whatever. In this area," he adds, "there are 400 million Arabs and only four million Jews, so it not so good that the Jews should do something to destroy the mosque."

He himself is relying on the Act of God to level the area, he said, adding that "a geological fault which could cause an earthquake runs under this entire area." Also, he points out that at one yeshiva, "they teach that the building of the temple will be accompanied by an understanding by all the nations that it is God's will."

Recently an ancient tunnel has been discovered which starts from the wailing wall and runs beneath the temple esplanade. This tunnel, according to Sheikh Muhammad Shakra, is "one of the most venerated holy places of Islam." The sheikh, director of Al Aqsa Mosque, is sure that "Jewish fanatics" are damaging the tunnel, by the excavations, and other attempts to find remains of a Jewish temple.

Sheikh Shakra told a press conference last fall that the Jews had found no indication a temple ever stood there. Recent Israeli archaeological excavations under the mosque, he said, had only brought to light relics from the Omayyad Abbasid and Ottoman eras. After a clash between Palestinians and Jews took place in the ancient tunnel, in which two persons were injured and 22 were arrested, Shakra called for a holy struggle to liberate "territory occupied by Israel and Islamic holy places."

One day, I talked with an American archaeologist, Gordon Franz, who has spent a year on digs in and near Jerusalem. He told me he had walked through the ancient tunnel. "It's large enough so you can stand upright," he told me.

With the American archaeologist Gordon Franz as my guide, I visited a model city of Old Jerusalem in the Holy Land Hotel, (in the West sector of Jerusalem). This model indicates how the Holy City might have appeared in the time of Christ, or as the Israeli literature has it, at the time of the Second Temple. As we stand before the model, Gordon Franz — who sometimes leads tours to this site — tells me:

"This model was executed by Michael Avi-Yonah, who was a professor at Hebrew University. He died a couple of years ago. Avi-Yonah conceived how Jerusalem might appear shortly before the temple's destruction in 70 A.D., by Titus, a Roman General."

"In Jerusalem, there's a big problem as to where the old walls actually stood," Franz continues. "Of course the whole authenticity of the site of the Holy Sepulcher is based on that one question, as to where were the walls. We go from the unknown to the known."

He then points to the area of the Jaffa Gate in the model. "That is the known area. That was the Citadel region. And there was a wall, called the third wall, which came

out from Jaffa Gate up to the Russian compound today, the police barracks up in West Jerusalem, opposite to where the post office is."

"This tower is called the Psephinus Tower, which is where Josephus the Jewish historian says that from the top of that tower you can see the mountains of Arabia or Transjordan and the Mediterranean sea. In one place he gives the height of that tower as 70 cubic feet or 35 metres. And there's a bank building in that area which has the approximate height and from there you can see the Mediterranean on a clear day and the mountains of Arabia. So that is a known point there, the Psephinus Tower. There are scattered remains of the wall throughout the city."

"Avi-Yonah built this model using basically two sources, archaeological remains and the written sources," he continues. "For the written sources, Avi-Yonah uses the Bible, Josephus, the Jewish historian, and the rabbinic sources. And that is basically where he gets the dimensions for the temple, from rabbinic sources, they describe the length, and Josephus also describes some of the lengths."

"The most important aspect of this model — for me, at least — is that it gives us an idea of what Jerusalem looked like at the time of Christ. For New Testament studies, it is very good."

Is there any evidence, I ask, that the temple was located where the designer put it in this model? That is, on the site where the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa stand today?

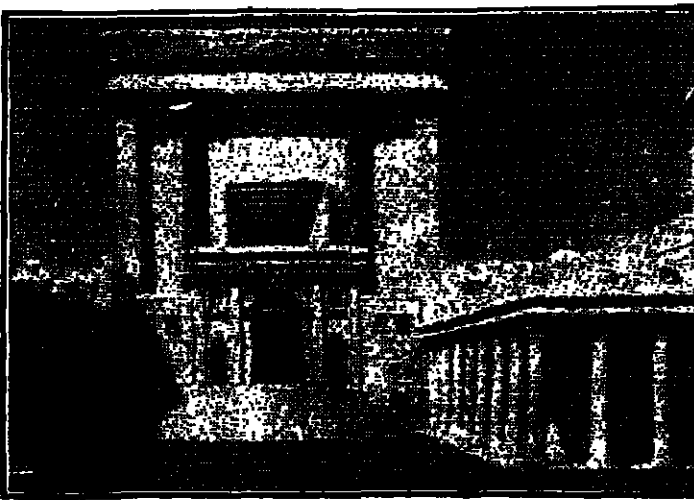
"There's no evidence either way, that it was there or that it was not there," Franz says. He adds, some people "assume" that the temple was there. Did he mean, I ask, that Avi-Yonah, the one who did the model, made that assumption?

"Yes. He made a couple of assumptions on this model, for various reasons, political and otherwise."

Of course, I suggest, the Israelis were paying for the model.

"Yes," he replies. "And Avi-Yonah himself was an Israeli." "The theories are these," the archaeologist continues. "The first one is that the temple is located where the Dome of the Rock is today. That is the traditional theory that most people hold to, either out of ignorance or because they think everyone believes it. And so these people (Zionists) say, 'Well that's got to go (the Dome of the Rock) and they say that it will go either by an Act of God like an earthquake or somebody is going to blow it up, and I know who is going to it — (he refers to fanatical rabbi who lives in Hebron) or as I mentioned, some believe it will be destroyed by an earthquake."

"The problem with the earthquake theory is that the Dome



Designer's view of the temple Jews are plotting to build after doing away with Al Aqsa Mosque.

of the Rock has withstood a number of earthquakes throughout the ages," Franz says. "Every time there's an earthquake the Al Aqsa Mosque falls down, the Dome of the Rock doesn't. Because the Dome of the Rock is considered a perfectly architecturally designed building. The number there is eight: eight pillars, eight sides — eight eight all over, or eight sixteen, whatever."

"So the earthquake is one idea. 'Now I have no idea how the destruction is going to happen. But it is going to happen. There's going to be another temple there. But how, who, when, where, don't ask me."

"The second idea belongs to Rabbi Goren (Israel's Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren). He places the temple just slightly north of the Dome of the Rock."

"The third idea is put forth by those who suggest the temple was located on the northern side of the platform. They suggest that the holy of holies is over near the Dome of the Spirit. I have problems with that idea, archaeologically."

"The fourth idea is that the temple is already built — in the form of this great synagogue, one George V street, across from the Jerusalem Plaza hotel, and they justify that by quoting some thing from Isaiah, where the question is asked, 'Where is my house?' and the people interpret it as it's not on the Temple Mount, it is somewhere else. And this idea has been presented by someone from Southwest Radio Church, David Weber."

"The fifth idea was recently presented by a woman from Haifa who immigrated from New Jersey. And she says, 'The Temple will be rebuilt on Mt. Zion, but we do not know where is Mt. Zion and we are waiting for a sign from the Lord to tell us where is Mt. Zion before we rebuild it. I don't know where she bases her information. I think we know where Mt. Zion is."

"But on the location of the temple, you can't say too much. It's a big controversy. When I go on the Temple Mount, I like to show people the different things in the life of Christ, and how he used the geographical location he was in to convey spiritual truths. In John

eight he is talking to religious leaders and they are talking about their father Abraham and Jesus says to them, 'You are of your father the devil.' He doesn't mince any words with them, he goes right to the heart of the matter."

Franz says of those who claim they are the one seed of Abraham "know" without knowing. He adds that the Christian Zionists who want to destroy the mosque to build a temple are more than "fanatics" — they are "evangelical prophetic fanatics."

It is known that American Christians, who are supportive of Zionism, are raising huge sums of money in the United States to back the Jews who wish to build a temple on the site where the mosque now stands. Christian Zionists, working hand-in-glove with Israeli Zionists, have formed a Faithful of the Temple Mount Foundation, whose goal is the building of the temple. A Christian layman, Dr. Charles Monroe, serves as full time executive director in the United States, while fund raising is largely handled by Terry Reisenhauer, now of California, who made money in Oklahoma oil and Alaska land leasing, and dubs himself as "the new Nehemiah," chosen by God, he says, to build a Jewish temple.

An Israeli named Stanley Goldfoot serves as "foreign minister" of the Faithful of the Temple Mount. As regards Jews, who do not accept the divinity of Christ, working in concert with Christians, who await the Second Coming of Christ, Goldfoot told an Israeli reporter, "I tell them there is no dialogue. I make it clear that I can't accept their views and they can't accept mine. If they're prepared to help us openly, then we're prepared to accept it."

Christians in two centres, the Christian Embassy of Jerusalem and the Holy Land Institute, generally are silent about whether they support the activities of the Faithful to the Temple Mount. I asked George Giacomakis, who heads the Holy Land Institute, a long established centre.

Giacomakis says he does not believe in violent means, "but if they do it, and it is there, that does not mean I will not support it."

— Arab News, Jeddah.

We wish mothers peace on their day of love

By the Reverend Musa Adeli

A HUNDRED-SIXTY centimetres tall, 55 kilogrammes weight, blond, smiling and beautiful with her cigar. That is Mrs. S. Adeli, my mother.

Ask her her age, which is 70 years, and she will reply: "To be exact with you I am 14 years and two months." Marvellous! She is giving the age of her heart, which has never grown old.

My mother is the sort of person who loves everyone. When sitting with young people she would read the coffee cups! She would tell the girls that one day soon they would find a tall handsome husband. The boys, she would tell, should soon find girls as beautiful as the moon itself... and so on and so forth.

Living as she still does in Fuhais, she goes with some of her older friends to classes to learn skills and tasks taught by good young teachers. Sometimes, however, they do not do too much work, but instead they ask her to tell them stories. When she is away from the class they lament: "It is not interesting today, Mrs. Adeli is not here."

My mother, like all good mothers, loves her family devotedly. She is totally dedicated to my good father with his beautiful open face and very handsome moustache. Sometimes he would complain that he is not content that he is all of 175 centimetres in height and she is only 160 centimetres. "Make a change," she calls out cheerfully, "find someone else!" And that ends the matter.

My mother loves her six sons and even more her four daughters. Between them they have given her 45 grandchildren, whom she also loves dearly. But above all she loves God. He is supreme, and with Him all others take second place. Many years ago she used to say the following prayer: "O God, may I ask you this favour? Let one of my sons become your priest." My brother Issa went to the seminary but found it was not his vocation so he came away. My mother began her pleading with God again but this time she added a real and hard sacrifice to her prayer. This way she felt that God would have to listen to her and grant what she wanted. Every day at noon during the hottest part of the day, she would go into the fields, barefoot, and glean wheat. Every day she put aside some of the gleanings. Year after year this went on. It was during this time that I entered the seminary and she continued in this way to win for me the grace to persevere there and eventually become a priest. Many years later, whilst this daily sacrifice was still going on, I was ready for ordination to the priesthood. This was for my mother a time of tremendous joy. For my first Mass, I needed hosts. The hosts provided for me to consecrate on that wonderful occasion were those made from the wheat my mother had gleaned. It is not difficult to imagine the depth of feeling I experienced as I offered my first Mass with such a tangible sign of my mother's sacrifice present on the altar, and towards the end of that first Mass as I gave her Holy Communion using these same hosts.

I suppose most of us could tell something beautiful about our mothers, for most mothers love, almost to folly, their children. I see my mother as I see every mother, self-sacrificing, unselfish, loving everyone.

The Book of Ecclesiasticus has some very beautiful things to say about mothers and wives. In chapter 26 you find: *Happy the husband of a really good wife. The number of his days will be doubled. A perfect wife is the joy of her husband. He will live out the years of his life in peace. Rich or poor they will be glad of heart and cheerful of face. Like the sun rising over the mountains is the beauty of a good wife in a well kept house.*

St. Paul when writing to the Ephesians made startling comparisons between Christ's relations with his church and the relationship between man and wife. In chapter five, writing of Christ's love for the church he says: *In the same way husbands must love their wives as they love their own bodies. For a man to love his wife is to love himself. For this reason a man must leave his father and Mother and cling to his wife.*

In chapter six, he speaks of the woman not as wife but as a mother — exhorting parents not to drive their children to resentment. Mother's Day is here. It seems appropriate to remember our own mothers on it. Mothers who are suffering the pain of separation from their families. Mothers who are bereaved and are mourning dead sons, husbands or daughters. Mothers carrying in their hearts aches and problems concerning their families. In all this we remember another mother, the mother of Jesus who suffered unspeakable agony all of which sprang from her motherhood. She who mothered Jesus for us is our mother also. Let us remember her on this Mother's Day.

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Egypt's Al Itihad ends visit with draw

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egypt's Al Itihad soccer team and a Jordanian Ramtha-Wihdat side drew 0-0 Tuesday afternoon at the Sports City stadium in what turned out to be the most exciting match of the Egyptian's week-long visit to Amman.

Both teams had countless chances of scoring but the goalkeepers were saviours of the day and were kept busy throughout the 90 minutes.

The drama started in the eighth minute when Itihad's defender, Mohammad Omar had a clear goal in front of him, only to kick the ball a few metres above goal.

In the 30th minute, Egypt's Eid Ahmad hit the crossbar from a corner kick and the ball was reflected out.

Mohammad Omar was on the run again in the 44th minute. After receiving an excellent pass from his captain Adel Babili, he had only the Jordanian goalie to beat, but panicked and struck the ball just above goal.

Ramtha — Wihdat also had their fair chance of attacks in the second half against a very determined Itihad, who desperately needed a victory to end their visit.

Wihdat's Nader Za'tar had a golden opportunity in the 8th minute of the second half. He picked up a ball from Omar Ayyoub and Za'tar headed it low towards

the Egyptian goal but unfortunately for him the ball struck the goalie's foot and was out.

Al Shagrawi playing for Ramtha — Wihdat had a brilliant attempt later in the second half but was denied a definite scoring chance by the acrobatic skills of Itihad goalie.

The Jordanian team kept up the pressure to the last minute of the match. In the 90th minute, they were awarded a free kick just outside the penalty box. But Walid Qandil's shot was far too wide to end the game at 0-0.

The Egyptians lost their tempers following the constant Jordanian attacks in the second half, committing fouls which resulted in the sending off of two Itihad players in the 68th and 90th minute of the match.

Tuesday's match concluded the playing visit of Egypt's first division team (currently 3rd in the league) who came to Jordan at the invitation of Wihdat Football Club. They drew 1-1 with Wihdat and beat Ramtha 2-0 last week.



Fayez Bidewi of Ramtha-Wihdat (white shirt) delivers a back heel in an attempt to go past Itihad defence

Aztec stadium in jeopardy as World Cup venue

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico's legendary Aztec stadium, site of the 1970 World Cup finals and the country's best-equipped soccer arena, may not be available for the 1986 finals.

A spokesman for the organising committee said Tuesday the owners of private boxes in the stadium refused a demand by the International Football Federation (FIFA) that they put their 18,000 seats at the disposal of the committee.

FIFA in 1970 persuaded the owners to give up their seats during the finals, but this time they insist on their right to use their property during the finals. Aztec stadium is a subsidiary of the independent Televisa television network.

"It is uncertain now whether the dispute can be solved before FIFA, under its rules, must decide on which 12 stadiums to use," the spokesman said.

The organising committee has asked for a postponement in FIFA's stadium selection, which was due to have taken place in early April, he added.

A compromise worked out by Televisa, which would have given the proprietors the right to the seats for 50 per cent of the ticket price, was turned down by a box owners' poll last Friday.

"We are putting that result before FIFA, and expect their response this week," the organising committee spokesman said.

Rafael del Castillo, President of the Mexican Football Federation and vice president of the organising committee, told Reuters in a recent interview that a university stadium would be used if the dispute could not be solved.

"It would be sad," he said. "The World Cup would not be the same

without Aztec stadium, which is our best-known sports arena."

The spokesman said Tuesday the owners' refusal could be a "political move" aimed at making FIFA stretch their rules and allow the private boxes in the 110,000-seat stadium to remain outside the control of the World Cup organisers.

"A lot of heat has gone into the whole situation and it is difficult for all sides to back down now," he said.

Shriver has tough match against Wade

DALLAS (R) — Second-seeded Pam Shriver was given a testing time by Britain's Virginia Wade, 17 years her senior, in the first round of the Dallas women's tennis tournament here Monday night.

Wade, the 1977 Wimbledon Champion and a two-times winner of the Dallas tournament, served strongly and varied her game to extend the American, who eventually won 7-5, 6-4.

"I enjoyed it but she looked a bit bored," said Wade. "I'm just disappointed that I had to play someone as good as Pam in the first round."

Wade, clearly the favourite of the estimated crowd of 5,000, provided the day's lightest moment

when she popped a button on her blue tennis skirt.

During the changeover she changed skirts in a matter of seconds by wrapping a white one around her and deftly stepping out of the blue skirt.

Other seeds to win Monday were Kathy Jordan of the U.S. and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia. Jordan, seeded four, beat West German Bettina Bunge 6-1, 7-5 and Sukova, the eighth seed, toppled American Julie Harrington 6-4, 6-2.

The outstanding performance of the day came from 14-year-old American Melissa Gurney. Playing in her first professional tournament, she beat France's Sophie Amiel 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.

Tannadice may hold terrors for Rapid Vienna in European Cup

LONDON (R) — Tannadice Park, Dundee, lacks the splendour of Lisbon's Estadio da Luz, Manchester United's Old Trafford and the Stadio Comunale in Turin, but no soccer stadium in Europe will generate more raw passion on Wednesday.

At first sight, Australia's Rapid Vienna are likely to feel they have stepped back in time when they take the field to play Scottish Champions Dundee United in their European Cup quarter-final second-leg tie.

In these days of all-seat stadiums, luxury boxes, plush lounge bars and restaurants, the 22,250-capacity Tannadice is the old-fashioned type of football ground enjoyed by fans who still like the simple pleasures of standing on the open terraces munching a meat pie.

The United-Rapid tie does not have the immediate appeal of Liverpool's meeting with Benfica in Portugal or Barcelona's cup-winners' confrontation with Manchester United, but it could be the game of the night in terms of sheer excitement.

United, known as the "Tangerine Terrors", lost 2-1 in the first leg in Vienna and Rapid will find that a tenuous advantage as the Scots bid to crown their first Champions' Cup campaign by reaching the semifinals.

What is not old-fashioned about United is their style of play. Under manager Jim McLean they have become the most "continental" side in Britain — although that has not met with universal approval in the half-time pie queue.

"Scottish supporters like to see the ball booted up the Park," said McLean, who is also assistant manager of the national team under Jock Stein. "But that doesn't work in Europe ... if you pump the ball upfield you simply give it away."

Hans Krankl, who showed again that the passing years have not taken the edge off his goal-scoring instinct when he netted the winner against Klagenfurt at a weekend, is fully aware of the task facing the Austrians at Tannadice.

"Only someone who has experienced the British steam-roller style can know what the second leg

will be like," he said before the first game. "They'll try to overrun us and if we've nothing to fall back on our European Cup dreams could be destroyed within minutes in Dundee."

While United should find the one-goal deficit well within their capabilities, Benfica will have more trouble overcoming the same disadvantage against Liverpool's crack-squad of battle-hardened European veterans in Lisbon.

The three times winners were knocked off their customary perch at the top of the first division by Manchester United at the weekend and that will only strengthen their resolve to make further progress in Europe.

Benfica rattled seven past Farnese on Saturday to take their goal-tally to 60 in 22 games. But they do not build defences in Portugal the way they do on Merseyside and the Portuguese champions may huff and puff without knocking Liverpool down.

Italian hopes Roma have no such problems. Having outclassed Dynamo Berlin 3-0 in the Olympic stadium — which will stage the champions' final on May 30 — the three-day trip to East Germany for the return will be but a minor inconvenience to the Romans.

Friday's semifinal draw should be completed by Romania's Dinamo Bucharest, who have grown in confidence since ending Hamburg's brief reign as champions in the second round.

The Romanians drew 1-1 against Dynamo Minsk in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, in the first leg and they will start firm favourites to complete the job in Bucharest.

The lingering appeal of Barcelona and the appearance of Diego Maradona should attract a capacity crowd of 58,000 to Old Trafford as Manchester United bid to overturn the Spaniards' 2-0 first-leg advantage in the Cup-winners' Cup.

United swept to the top of the English first division by trouncing Arsenal 4-0 on Saturday in a cavalier-style which recalled memories of those heady days of the "three Buccaneers": George Best, Denis Law and Bobby Charlton.

But the uncompromising Barcelona defence is undoubtedly a more formidable barrier and United will have to make the most of the few chances which will come their way if they are to survive.

Cupwinners' holders Aberdeen, who also face a 2-0 deficit against Hungary's Ujpest Dozsa, will be hoping their talented attackers — who gave a passable imitation of the 'Keystone Cops' in Budapest — have rediscovered their goal touch.

The Scots would have returned home with a 5-2 lead had they not squandered a series of gilt-edged opportunities in the first leg, leading manager Alex Ferguson to comment 'suicide' and draw a finger across his throat.

Italian league leaders Juventus will take another step nearer the Cupwinners' final in Rome on May 16 when they meet Finland's Valkeala Haka in Turin.

Juventus, determined to exorcise the memory of last season's Champions' Cup final disaster against Hamburg in Athens, hold a 1-0 advantage and the lucky Finns may find themselves being used as target practice.

If all goes according to form — and the carpet of shredded betting slips on any bookmaker's floor suggests it seldom does — Barcelona, Juventus and Aberdeen should be joined in the semifinals by Soviet cup winners Donetsk.

They trail Portugal's Porto 3-2 and will feel more than confident of wiping out that disadvantage in Tbilisi.

UEFA Cup holders Anderlecht meet the third surviving Soviet team in Europe, Moscow Spartak. The Belgians built up a 4-2 lead in the first-leg but the Muscovites are far from down and out and those two away goals could prove crucial.

England's two representatives, Tottenham and Nottingham Forest, both visit Austria with slender first-leg advantages.

Tottenham, who lead Austria Vienna 2-0, have tended to look very good or very bad this season and Hungarian Tibor Nyilasi and midfield general Herbert Prohaska may pose the Londoners' fragile defence too many awkward questions.

Forest, European Cup winners in 1979 and 1980, lead Sturm Graz 1-0 but are unbeaten in seven UEFA ties and will start narrow favourites to mount a successful rearguard action and reach the last four.

Wenzel on track for World Cup title

ZWIESEL West Germany (R) — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein called on all her experience to win the Zwiesel slalom Tuesday and boost her hopes of ending an illustrious 13-year skiing career with a third World Cup crown.

Wenzel, 27 who will retire after the final World Cup event of the season in Oslo this weekend, produced a superb second run of 47.23 seconds to finish with an overall time of one minute 31.77. She squeezed out American

Tamara McKinney by just under one-fifth of a second with Perrine Peelen of France third, almost a second behind.

But more importantly for Wenzel, her rival for the overall World Cup title, Erika Hess of Switzerland, finished sixth and gained no points under the complicated scoring system.

With two races to go, Wenzel has now closed the gap on Hess from 26 to just nine points to emerge as favourite for the crown.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The consular and visa section of the British Embassy, Amman will be closed to the public on Monday, March 26.

Visitors to the United Kingdom, proposing to travel on March 27, are strongly advised to apply for visa no later than March 22.

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فيلم في الجبل

Indian strike turns critical

NEW DELHI (R) — A national dock strike which has paralysed India's ports for five days entered a critical phase Tuesday as the navy intervened to move essential supplies.

Leaders of the 300,000 striking workers said they had gained further support from other Indian trade unions, while a shipping ministry spokesman told Reuters more than 160 ships were waiting to off-load vital fuel, raw materials and grain.

Port officials in neighbouring Pakistan, Colombo and Bangladesh were braced for an influx of vessels diverted from the major strike-bound ports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin.

Indian navy personnel manned tugs to bring coal ashore at Tuticorin in the southern state of Tamil Nadu for the port's thermal power station, union officials said.

Although Bombay union leader Mr. S.R. Kulkarni said essential services were exempted from the strike, Mr. Anthony Pillay, leader of 15,000 Madras dockers, said he strongly disagreed with the navy's intervention.

"If the government recruits blacklegs, we will be up in arms," he told Reuters.

Both government and unions have hardened their stands, each saying it is willing to resume wage talks if the other side makes the first move. Neither appears willing to do so.

Government and trade sources said the strike has hit food supplies in southern India and disrupted exports.

Shipping ministry sources told Reuters more than 100,000 tonnes of rice from Burma and Thailand is being held up by the strike. Some of the rice was intended for southern states severely affected by drought in 1982.

Shipping companies, anxious to avoid the steadily growing bottleneck at Indian ports, are diverting cargoes to neighbouring countries.

PTI quoted Indian dock workers' leaders as saying about 15,000 civilian workers in Bombay's naval yard and 10,000 print workers had sent messages of support.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed higher in moderate trading, with sentiment buoyant following the U.K. budget, dealers said. Monday's declines were said by dealers to be overdue and at 1500 the F.T. 30 index was up 13.1 to a record 896.2 while the F.T.-S.E. 100 index at 1530 gained 14.9 to 1124.6.

Glaxo was at 655 after 660, Hawker Siddeley firmed 12p to 422, ICI was 6p up at 618 and Beecham rose 7p to 335. P and O added 10p to 314 after 317 on Monday's higher results.

Government bonds firmed by about 3/4 point helped by the flash forecast of first quarter U.S. GNP which was slightly above expectations. Golds and North Americans were mixed.

Willis Faber fell 1 1/2p to 742 after 737 following full year results below expectations. Sedgwick group added 9p to 256 on Monday's settlement of an Australian bushfire suit.

J.Bibby was 13p higher at 408 after annual results and a one for two subscription. Burton group was unchanged at 273 after half year figures within expectations. Alexander's discount rose 5p to 595 after the Mercantile House offer was declared unconditional.

Among oils B.P. firmed 10p to 476 and Ultramar rose 5p to 714. Banks recouped some of Monday's losses with Barclays up 8p to 527 and Midland up the same amount to 389. BICC was 8p higher at 288 ahead of Wednesday's annual figures.

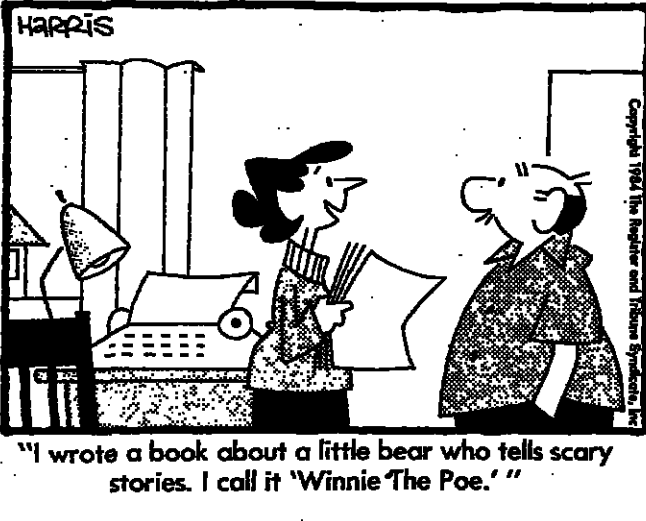
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4376/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2760/63	Canadian dollars
	2.6335/45	West German marks
	2.9720/30	Dutch guilders
	2.1608/18	Swiss francs
	53.80/85	Belgian francs
	8.1110/60	French francs
	1633.00/1634.00	Italian lire
	225.63/73	Japanese yen
	7.7950/8050	Swedish crowns
	7.5700/5800	Norwegian crowns
	9.6250/6400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	393.30/393.80	U.S. dollars

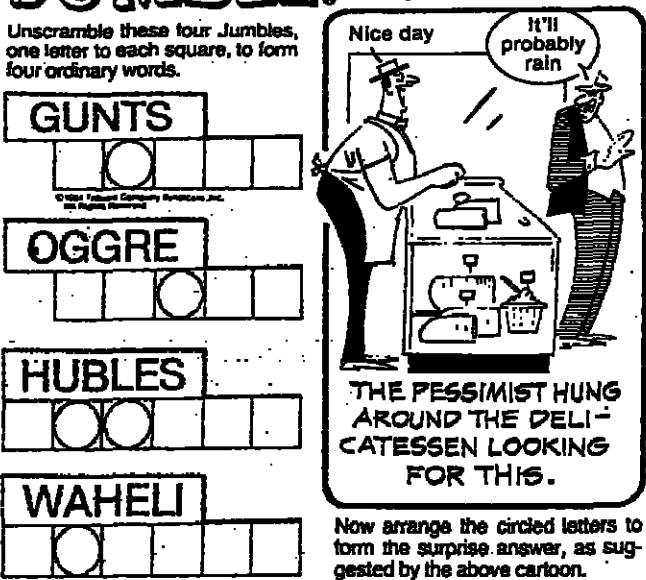
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Print answer here: THE " " (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: ARBOR FLOUT BUREAU LOCKET

Answer: If you're suffering from lazyness, you'd best not do this—TALK ABOUT IT

U.S. banks raise prime lending rate

NEW YORK (R) — Major American banks Monday raised their prime lending rate to 11.5 per cent from 11 per cent as businesses and the government faced the prospect of competing for credit in a tighter market.

News of the increase, the first since early last August, sent prices sharply lower on the Wall Street stock exchanges, but other markets seemed to shrug off the increase.

The First National Bank of Chicago began the move to a higher prime, which is the interest rate banks charge their most creditworthy corporate borrowers.

Other banks quickly followed the First Chicago move, including Continental Illinois, Citibank, Bankers Trust, Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover and Chase Manhattan.

Analysts said the move to a higher prime had been widely expected and had already been dealt with by most investors.

Experts have been predicting interest rate increases ever since the extent of the 1983 federal budget deficit, now estimated at \$180 billion, became known.

The deficit will force the government to compete with businesses, which need to expand their capacity to keep up with the general economic recovery for the limited supply of credit.

There have also been fears that the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) the central bank, is tightening credit to avoid a resurgence of inflation as the economy continues to grow strongly.

Meanwhile, the White House Monday urged the Fed to permit enough monetary expansion to provide non-inflationary growth in the U.S. economy.

Spokesman Larry Speakes said: "The best news to keep the recovery going and to get interest rates coming down would be for Congress to adopt the president's deficit reduction package and for the Fed to allow sufficient monetary expansion to ensure non-inflationary growth."

He refused to say whether the administration feared that the Fed might be preparing to restrict credit during the current U.S. election year.

The Fed said last month it would leave its target range for the M-1 money supply, including cash in circulation and on-demand deposits in banks and savings institutions, unchanged at an annual growth rate of four to eight per cent.

It cut the range for M-2, a broader measure of money including dollars held abroad, to six to nine per cent from 6.5 to 9.5 per cent.

The Fed, whose policy-making open market committee is to meet next Monday, has said it considers M-2 more important than M-1 in setting credit policy.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan recently said the rate of money growth was sufficient. Asked about that statement, Mr. Speakes said: "I do not think I want to repeat that today."

He said there was no cause for alarm over Monday's increase by major banks in the prime lending rate.

"There is little reason to think the increase today will hamper the recovery," he said.

Fed sources said several central bank policymakers feared that Congress might not agree during the election year on a significant package to reduce big U.S. budget deficits. These are projected at about \$180 billion for the next few years.

President Reagan and congressional leaders of his Republican Party last Thursday announced agreement on a deficit cutting package designed to save \$150 billion over three years, but its fate in Congress remains uncertain.

On the other hand, the deficit in the U.S. current account, the broadest measure of trade with the

European American Bank seeks role

NEW YORK — New York's tenth biggest bank, European American Bank (EAB), is currently going through one of those mid-life crises which periodically afflict most jointly-owned or consortium banks the world over.

EAB is the biggest of several consortium banks set up by a group of European banks which operate around the world under the umbrella of a banking "club", known formally as the European Banks International Company (EBIC).

Like most consortium banks of its generation, EAB was formed to give its shareholders joint representation in a major banking market where they were not represented.

However, since it was established in 1968 its circumstances have changed and all of its major shareholders now have large and growing New York banking operations which overlap at least partly with its own.

Other consortium banks around the world are facing similar problems of redefining their relationship with their shareholders and their niche in the market, but in EAB's case a number of things have happened recently which are difficult for its shareholders to ignore.

Sooner or later the six banks involved — Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank of the U.K., Societe Generale de Banque of Belgium and Societe Generale (France) — will have to decide what they want to do with EAB.

It is looking increasingly likely that one of the shareholders will step in to take over the whole operation.

Two reasons why EAB's owners cannot delay taking a decision on the bank's future for much longer are first, that they still have to choose a new chairman and chief executive following the early retirement last year of Mr. Harry Ekblom, EAB's chief executive for 13 years.

Secondly, Britain's Midland Bank is supposed to reduce its stake in EAB from 20.125 per cent to 5 per cent or less by the end of this year as part of the deal it made with the Federal Reserve Board to win approval for its 1981 purchase of a majority stake in Crocker National, the West Coast banking group.

The problems of finding a successor for Mr. Ekblom and a replacement for Midland Bank would not be particularly difficult if EAB could boast a healthy profit growth over the years and a decent return for its shareholders.

However, its record to date has not been impressive.

Earnings peaked at \$33.3 million in 1981 and have been falling since then, although its balance sheet has risen by 7 per cent to \$8.7 billion and the bank has had the benefit of extra capital provided by the shareholders.

Last year EAB earned \$19.2 million after charging \$62.2 million in loan loss provisions, which was 45 per cent up on the previous year.

In the final quarter of the year, the bank reported a net loss of

\$6.9 million after charging off \$11.1 million for non-recurring items, most of which related to systems development in the automation area.

The group's return on assets of 0.23 per cent is among the lowest of the major U.S. banks while its \$222 million of non-performing loans equalled 3.8 per cent of total loans, which is higher than average.

Meanwhile, shareholders have seen scant return on the \$50 million of new capital they have injected over the last three years, and it is likely that the dividend, which was cut by more than a quarter in 1982, will be reduced again to help the bank bolster its capital ratios.

Although it has not been particularly profitable of late, EAB is a big bank and would be easily digested by only one of the biggest banks in the world.

With shareholders funds of close to \$400 million, 92 offices in the New York/Long Island area and 4,500 staff — almost half currently moving into a new 11 million square foot office complex in a New York suburb — EAB ranks as one of the biggest foreign-owned banking organisations in the U.S.

The U.S. is the biggest single banking market in the world and the source of dollars, the stock in trade for all international banks. So if a foreign bank wants to play a major role in international banking, a U.S. presence is vital.

By the early 1970s the bank was concerned by the high cost of money and in common with several other foreign banks decided that it needed to establish its own local branch network to collect cheap deposits.

In October 1974 it bought 100 branches and \$1.5 billion of assets from the failed Franklin National Bank, which transformed EAB into a major retail bank.

Since then the retail banking market has become increasingly competitive and several foreign banks are reassessing the necessity for maintaining high cost branch networks to collect deposits when alternative funding sources are available.

At the same time, EAB continued to focus on its traditional business of servicing major U.S. corporations, but as competition increased it began to widen its horizons and move into the medium to small sized corporate market in search of new business.

It has been successful in one or two specific areas such as financing the breeding of thoroughbred horses or New York's diamond trade, but it is meeting fierce competition as many U.S. banks have redeployed loan officers from international lending to domestic lending.

Finally, EAB has also been surprisingly active in international lending to several countries which have run into financial problems.

At the end of 1982 its outstanding loans to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela were the equivalent of 170 per cent of EAB's shareholders funds, which ranks among the higher relative exposures of major U.S. banks.

— Financial Times news features.

British Caledonian Airways profits

LONDON (R) — British Caledonian Airways, Britain's largest independent airline, announced Monday a pre-tax profit of £3.2 million (\$4.6 million) in 1983, ending two years of losses.

Chairman Sir Adam Thomson said the company was holding talks on a stock exchange flotation to finance plans to take over some routes of state-owned British Airways, its main competitor, which the Conservative government is pledged to privatise.

The flotation would be aimed at raising £150 million (\$216 million), he told a press conference.

The airline was largely responsible for the improved results of its parent company, the Caledonian Aviation Group, which notched up pre-tax profits of £3.3 million (\$4.7 million), more than double those of 1982.

British Caledonian lost £655,000 (\$940,000) in 1982 partly because the Falklands war between Britain and Argentina forced it to cut back its South American routes.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when the aspects ricochet between being favorable and difficult. But try to seek ways to organize a course of action whereby you can gain your objectives.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study responsibilities, and find the best way of handling them so that they are behind you. Know what your mate expects of you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find out what partners desire of you; then try to please them to the best of your ability. Civic work can be most helpful to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to get your work done more efficiently in the morning. Let your talents work like a charm.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your work may be quite burdensome, so early plan recreation for the evening, and relieve tension you may be under.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be certain all is in fine order at home before you take off for the day. An inspiring day and evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure that any reports or statements are correct. Much care in motion is required. Home is your best bet.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Early study your monetary affairs, and handle them wisely. Make any repairs needed to property.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Eradicate any errors in your own make-up, then you can handle practical affairs much better. Be only with trusted friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A private worry needs early morning attention, then you can decide what to do in the days ahead. Do not irk your mate.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A pal could cause some annoyance in the morning, but ignore since later even your mate can get on your nerves.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Steer clear of a bigwig during the day who may be irate and could make you the whipping boy. Take no risks.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Stick with the tried and true and forget any new interests that are appealing. Don't follow ideas of a newcomer.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can easily find out what is blocking some plan on which he or she is working and clear up the matter. Upon reaching adulthood your progeny can put forth find ideas and can become very successful.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword by James E. Hinish, Jr.

ACROSS

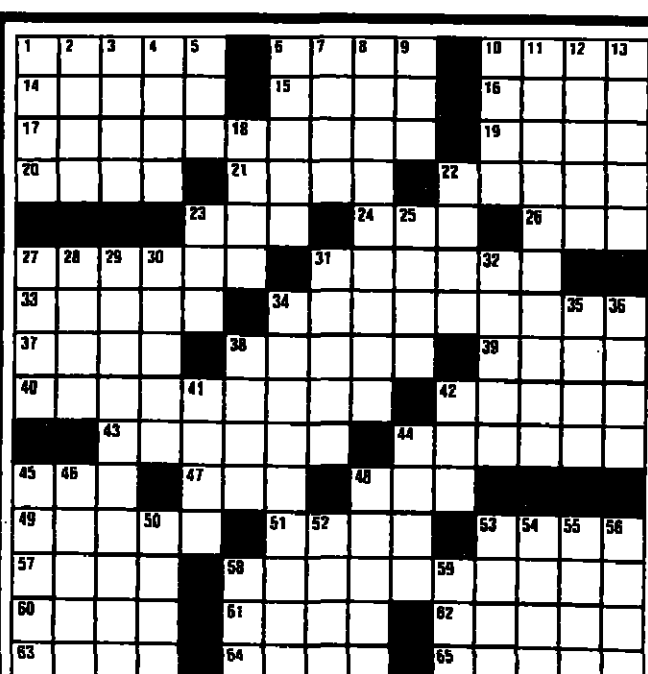
- Great amount
- Scoffish remark
- Viva or spito
- Prevent legally
- Siberian sea
- Oil land
- What some faces do, they say
- City of the Taj Mahal
- Gentle
- Wild geese call
- Signified
- Atlas entry

DOWN

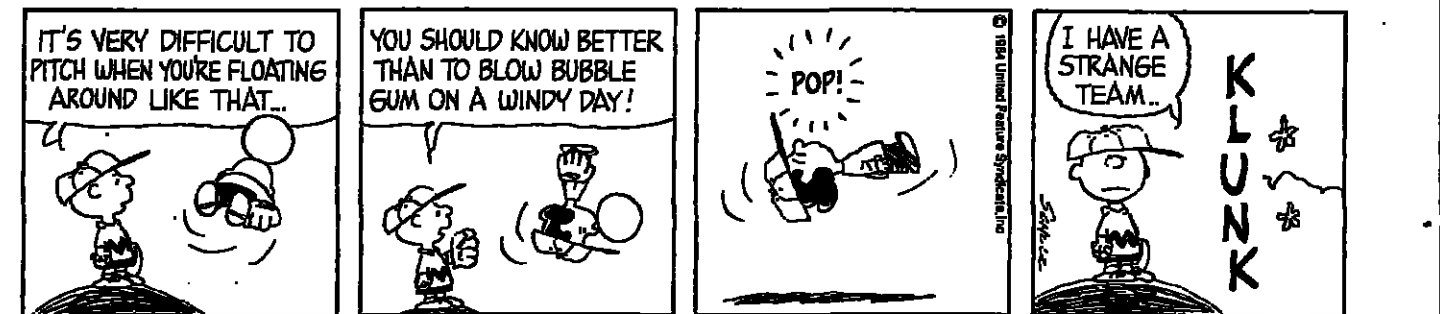
- over (stop a while)
- To have in Avignon
- Remain
- Numerical prefix
- Absorbed
- Falls to reach
- Villa d'
- Theater section
- Cock walk
- Colonnade
- October
- stone
- Keepsake
- Stop
- This Sp.
- Emulate
- Gloomy Gus
- Place for exercise
- Lively dance
- Something pressing
- Catchers
- Roman ways
- Dolce, tremolo et al.
- Chili con —

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

EDMAN WEISY BOLD
ABELLE GIGLE ERIAT
BELLINGER LUSTY
ARTIE MOISE LEST
STAIRES TIEWBLIN
GLIBUS ROID
LANNY BROS HYALIA
TODD PIERCEAIT ROW
BARBS AERATION
EED NIGH
SCOLDOLD SETISMS
KARL REISLY WETLY
ARAM BELLADONNA
TELA TRITS LUSTY
EDEN LIEVA LITIA



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Cuba sets conditions for Angola troop withdrawal

HAVANA (R) — Cuba agreed to a gradual withdrawal of its estimated 25,000 troops in Angola provided certain conditions were met, an official announcement said Monday.

A joint statement signed by President Fidel Castro and visiting Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said the main conditions were:

— A unilateral withdrawal of South African soldiers from Angolan territory.

— Acceptance of United Nations rulings calling for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia (South West Africa) and its "true" independence.

— An end to all acts of aggression against Angola by South Africa, the United States and its allies and an end to aid for "counter-revolutionaries."

"The governments of Cuba and Angola reiterate that they shall restart, on their own decision and exercising their sovereignty, the implementation of the gradual withdrawal ... as soon as the conditions are met," the joint declaration said.

It said that both countries had not yielded from previously-held positions on the removal of the troops from the former Portuguese colony.

It said "the heroic resistance of the Angolan people firmly backed by their internationalist allies" had forced "the imperialist aggressors ... to accept negotiations on new grounds."

The declaration came after three days of talks between Mr. Castro and Mr. Dos Santos.

A brief official note complementing the declaration said both governments hoped and believed the initiative could act as "a basis for peace in southern Africa."

The declaration said that meeting the conditions would merely mean respecting "the norms of International Law and of the United Nations charter."

Diplomats and Western analysts had speculated that Angola would ask Cuba to remove its troops as part of a regional peace plan, ending South African incursions and support for rightist Angolan guerrillas and paving the way for Namibia's independence.

They said that while most of conditions for a troop pull-out appeared the same, the timing of the declaration was crucial.

"It shows that the Cubans are definitely prepared to go along with the recent peace moves in southern Africa," one diplomat said.

Apart from the ceasefire accord with Angola, South Africa has also signed a non-aggression pact with neighbouring Mozambique, another former Portuguese colony with close ties with Cuba.

The official Cuban position is that its troops are in Angola at the government's request and will stay until asked to leave.



Dominic McGlinchey (centre) being handed over to the Royal Ulster Constabulary officers by Dublin authorities early Sunday morning at the Killeen border point between Eire and Northern Ireland (AP wirephoto).

Irish guerrilla denies killing woman

BALLYMENA, Northern Ireland (Agencies) — Dominic McGlinchey, captured in the Irish Republic after two years on the run, appeared in court in Northern Ireland Monday and denied he was involved in republican guerrilla crimes.

Mr. McGlinchey pleaded not guilty to the 1977 murder of postmistress Hester MacMullen, 63, the mother of a police reservist. He was remanded in custody.

His lawyer, Joe Rice, said Mr. McGlinchey emphatically denied giving an alleged interview published in a Dublin newspaper, the Sunday Tribune, last November.

The newspaper said he had identified himself as leader of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a small, hardline anti-British guerrilla group, and claimed responsibility for at least 30 murders.

Mr. McGlinchey, 30, ignored normal courtroom protocol and refused to stand up when the judge entered and left the court. He was handed to police in the British-ruled north of Ireland at

the weekend after his lawyers failed in a bid to block his extradition.

Sinn Fein Leader Gerry Adams warned Monday that the government of the Irish Republic could face a political backlash if it starts extraditing fugitive guerrillas following the unprecedented weekend return of Dominic McGlinchey to Northern Ireland.

In the continuing wave of sectarian violence, masked gunmen shot and seriously wounded a part-time major in the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) of the British Army when he arrived for work Monday morning at Belfast's Blood Bank.

Fourteen people have been killed in sectarian strife in Northern Ireland this year, including three members of the UDR.

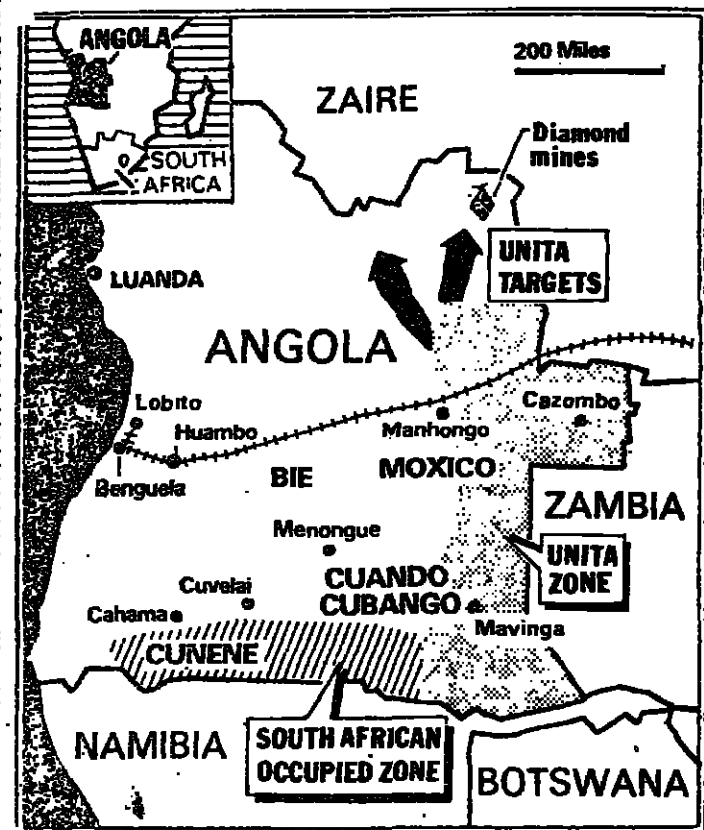
In London, Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad detectives were questioning an unidentified man they said was arrested in Northern Ireland and flown to the British capital on Saturday. One officer said the suspect was a "most wanted man" and was being quizzed about IRA activities over a four-year period.

Mr. Adams, leader of the IRA's political arm, was wounded in an assassination attempt last week. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Ulster Freedom Fighters, an outlawed Protestant extremist group.

On Monday he was discharged from a Belfast hospital and held a news conference to accuse the Dublin government of being "helphand" to extradite fugitives to appease Protestants who have long charged that the republic is a safe haven for the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Mr. Adams said he didn't foresee any "armed retaliation" in response to Mr. McGlinchey's extradition.

"People don't like to see the Dublin government handing over people to the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Orange State (Northern Ireland), and we will see the fruits of that in the coming European elections. Elections for the European parliament are being held in June.



South African church condemns relocations

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — South African church leaders on Monday welcomed the signing of non-aggression pacts between South Africa and neighbouring Angola and Mozambique but said the agreements are "meaningless" unless the Pretoria government ends the forced relocation of blacks.

The delegation of church officials visited the United Nations to publicise a report condemning the relocation policy under which 3.3 million blacks "have been forcibly removed from their homes" and forced to resettle, most of them in government-created black homelands.

"Forced removals stand condemned in the eyes of the Christian community as well as the wider international community,"

said the Reverend Peter Storey, president-elect of the Methodist Church of South Africa, at a press conference.

"This report demonstrates that the relocations are apartheid, in a sense, approaching its own version of the 'final solution'."

Rev. Storey said the signings by the South African government this month of separate treaties with Angola and Mozambique do "not deal with the fundamental problem" in South Africa.

"We welcome both of course, to the degree that they represent something genuine," he said. "But we must say with all the means available to us that unless the policy of relocation and forced removals is stopped in its tracks and is stopped now such talk is meaningless."

It merely cons (deceives) the world while the apartheid juggernaut grinds on."

The report, published by the South African Council of Churches and the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, said nearly 3.4 million people, most of them black, were removed from their villages and towns to bantustans, the black homelands, between 1960-1982.

Another 1.7 million people are under threat of forced relocation, it said.

"Removals continue to take place on an immense scale, while the manner in which particular removals are carried out usually causes great suffering," the report said.

Mondale, Hart face close vote in Illinois

CHICAGO (R) — Gary Hart and Walter Mondale, neck and neck in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, Tuesday faced a crucial primary ballot in the industrial state of Illinois, where a Chicago political feud and the black vote could sway the outcome.

Final opinion polls showed the Colorado Senator and the former vice-president almost level, with the Reverend Jesse Jackson far back but likely to take many black votes away from Mr. Mondale.

"This race is going to be decided by just a little bit one way or the other by the way it looks today," said Mr. Mondale, who made a come-back in Michigan and other

states last week with his campaign portraying Mr. Hart as naive and inexperienced.

"It's a close race here. I started well behind but... I think I'll catch up," Mr. Hart told supporters who have responded enthusiastically to his "new ideas for a new generation."

Rev. Jackson, scoffing at both of them, said his recent strong showings among southern black voters had turned the race from a two-way affair into "a triangle."

Officials predicted that up to half of the state's 5.9 million voters might turn out despite rainy weather, making this the most sweeping referendum so far in the

1984 primary season.

A party vote is also under way in Mr. Mondale's home state of Minnesota.

At stake in Illinois, where voting continues until 7 p.m. (0100 GMT Wednesday), are 171 delegates to the Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention in July, the biggest single bloc up for election in any 1984 primary so far. Another 75 are being chosen in Minnesota.

Illinois, which has voted on the winning side in every presidential election but two this century, is a milestone in the contest because it completes the first round of voting.

Fire reported at U.S. nuclear plant

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — An explosion and fire were reported at the Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant Monday night, but officials said there were no reports of injuries.

The Sacramento Sheriff's Department said the accident, reported at 0615 GMT, appeared to pose no threat to public safety.

Officials said the explosion and fire occurred in a non-nuclear section of the nuclear power plant.

The plant will be closed for at least a month because of the fire, which broke out on a turbine deck where the facility's generators are kept, said Sacramento Municipal Utility District spokesman Ron Scott.

The plant was put on alert but no one was evacuated, Mr. Scott said.

The area where the fire broke out was separate from the containment building where nuclear reaction takes place, so there was no danger of radioactive releases, Mr. Scott said.

Mitterrand begins U.S. visit today

PARIS (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand embarks Wednesday on a visit to the United States with relations between Paris and Washington at their warmest point in recent history.

Mr. Mitterrand and U.S. President Ronald Reagan are personally at different ends of the political spectrum, but their respective terms in office have seen a flourishing of U.S.-French understanding. Although Mr. Mitterrand has met with Mr. Reagan six times before, his eight-day visit will be the first time in eight years that a French leader has made an official state visit to the United States.

In Washington, a senior U.S. administration official told reporters Monday that Paris and Washington have relations in many areas, and that, "on the basis, the United States and France have very similar views."

The official, who declined to be identified, said the Reagan administration has been "very pleased with the attitude taken by the government of France and President Mitterrand on issues of central importance, including East-West relations, Atlantic security, as well as on regional issues like Lebanon or African issues."

In Paris, French Presidential Spokesman Michel Maluzelle told reporters at a pre-trip briefing that "France intends to remain in the race for progress and in collaboration with the United States."

He said that "France is determined to make an old and solid friendship with Washington more effective by renewed co-operation

and the opening of new perspectives" in economic, scientific and cultural areas.

East-West relations and Western European security are expected to be the major themes of Mr. Mitterrand's eight-day trip, which will take him to Washington, Atlanta, San Francisco, Illinois, Pittsburgh and New York.

No headline-making agreements are expected, but French officials hope the trip will lead to closer economic ties, especially in high-technology industries.

Mr. Reagan's conservatism, replete with anti-communist declarations and such positions as support for prayer in public schools, contrasts strongly with Mr. Mitterrand's brand of politics. The French leader has four Communist ministers among his 43-member cabinet. He supports increased government control over France's Catholic schools, a policy that has sent more than one million people into the streets in recent protest marches.

But the two men have been brought together by a mutual desire for a strong defense in Western Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand has offered unfailing support for the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe. His missile stand has, to some degree, overshadowed differences about high U.S. interest rates, the strength of the dollar, East-West trade and Washington's policies in Central America.

At the Washington pre-trip briefing, the U.S. official acknowledged differences in some areas, saying, "it is precisely because the range of issues is so great that there are few countries with whom we both have as many agreements and as many disagreements."



Francois Mitterrand

use the range of issues is so great that there are few countries with whom we both have as many agreements and as many disagreements."

Mr. Mitterrand has made four brief trips to the United States since his election three years ago. This trip, however, is the first state visit by a French president since conservative former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's tour in 1976.

U.S. officials say the Reagan administration is pleased that Mr. Mitterrand's state visit can be used as an opportunity to thank the French president for his stand on the missiles — among the staunchest of any European leader.

"Pacifism does not guarantee peace," Mr. Mitterrand said in an article published earlier this month in the U.S. weekly magazine Parade.

Gandhi tightens grip on Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has tightened her grip on India's troubled Punjab state by extending presidential rule and banning the main Sikh Student Union.

The measures, announced in late-night sittings of parliament Monday, were the latest attempts by Mrs. Gandhi to defuse Sikh-Hindu violence in which nearly 100 people have died this year.

The government banned the All India Sikh Student Federation (AISSF), which it accused of inciting violence.

Home (interior) Minister P.C. Sethi told parliament that activists in the AISSF conducted weapons training camps and delivered speeches which harmed Sikh-Hindu relations.

He said its activities included inciting Sikhs to arm themselves and use force in their demands for greater political and religious concessions in Punjab.

The AISSF also actively campaigned for a Sikh nation known as Khalistan in Punjab, Mr. Sethi said.

AISSF President Bhairu Singh told reporters the organisation did not accept the ban and said about 400 members had been arrested in the past few days.

Mr. Sethi said presidential rule, imposed for six months in October when eight Hindu bus passengers were killed in the worst single incident of the agitation, would be extended for another six months because the disturbances were continuing.

In October, Mrs. Gandhi replaced the state's government, led by her own Congress (I) Party, with presidential rule from New Delhi.

Most opposition politicians opposed extending presidential rule, saying it had not solved Punjab's problems nor prevented the situation deteriorating.

There have been calls for the army to take over Punjab and demands for the government to arrest extremists hiding in the Golden Temple.

U.S. unlikely to change acid rain policy

OTTAWA (R) — The United States, under fire from Canada and Western Europe to pass more stringent anti-air-pollution laws, would be influenced only by scientific facts, not political pressure, a top U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) official said Monday.

Fitzhugh Green, assistant administrator of the EPA, said on the eve of a meeting called to find common methods to fight pollution that Washington was eager to exchange information.

"We're not interested in political pressure, we're interested in learning more about this problem," said Mr. Green, who was invited to attend the two-day session as an observer.

The meeting, part of an international effort to clean up the environment, was initiated by Canada, which has been pressing Washington on the issue for months.

But Mr. Green, emphasising the need for more information to build a consensus on action within the U.S., said he does not foresee any significant change in American policy during 1984.

Canadian Environment Minister Charles Caccia has invited environment ministers of West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and Austria to this week's conference.

Actors, extras decide not to merge

HOLLYWOOD (R) — Hollywood's actors and film extras will not merge into a single union after a vote by the Screen Actors Guild just failed to support the action. Preliminary results announced Monday showed about 52 per cent voted to approve the merger, but 60 per cent approval was needed under the union's constitution, officials said. "We are, of course, disappointed about the result," Guild President Edward Asner said. The merger was opposed by several factions. Some actors, who banded into a group called Actors Working for an Actors' Guild, believed more producers would leave Hollywood to avoid paying higher union wages to extras.

Family of five hacked to death

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — A father raided the house of the family he held responsible for his son's murder 12 years ago and hacked all five members to death, police said Monday. Police said the family, including an 80-year-old man, was butchered and the bodies burned Sunday at the village of Sur, about 320 kilometres southwest of here. They said Barkat Ali and four accomplices armed with hatchets and knives warned neighbours not to interfere because they had come to take revenge. "The accused cut the bodies into pieces, put them on a heap of wood and set them on fire," a police spokesman said.

Housewife wins \$10 million

NEW YORK (R) — A 54-year-old housewife Monday won a record \$10-million lottery prize, shrugged her shoulders and said she might let her husband quit one of his two jobs. "I also would like to clear up some of my debts," said Lula Aaron. Mrs. Aaron's win in the New York State Lotto contest was the biggest lottery prize ever won by a single individual in the United States, topping the previous record of \$8.8 million set in Pennsylvania last July.

U.S. refuses to ban smoking aboard flights

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) Monday unanimously refused to ban cigarette smoking by passengers on board many commercial airline flights. A citizens' group opposed to smoking had asked the CAB to ban smoking on flights of two hours' duration or less. The board, however, voted 3 to 2 to prohibit cigar and pipe smoking on all flights and to ban all smoking on the smallest commuter aircraft. A CAB spokesman said the board's refusal to ban smoking on shorter flights was based on a wish not to interfere with airlines competing in the type of service they offered.

70 reported drowned in Ghana

ABIDJAN (R) — Seventy people drowned last weekend when two boats capsized at Kormantsin, a small port on the coast of central Ghana, Accra Radio reported Tuesday. They were in a group of 100 passengers believed to have been bound for Nigeria as illegal immigrants, the radio said. Thirty people were rescued, 34 bodies had been recovered and 36 were still missing, it added. According to eyewitnesses, the boats capsized 400 metres offshore as passengers were being transferred from one to the other. The radio quoted police as saying they were looking for the organisers of the ill-fated trip for which each passenger had been charged 2,000 cedis (\$66).

Kidnappers seize naked businessman

TOKYO (R) — Kidnappers who dragged a naked businessman from his bath demanded a one billion yen (\$4.4 million) ransom in cash and gold Monday, police said. The kidnappers burst into the home of Katsuhisa Ezaki, head of a big confectionery company, at Nishinomiya city in western Japan Sunday night. They tied up his wife and seven-year-old daughter, hauled Ezaki from his bath and hustled him out of the house.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A983 ♥J106 ♦5 ♣A9765
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q98 ♥6 ♦AK10752 ♣Q73
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ 1 ♥
2 ♦ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠9854 ♥Q105 ♦7432 ♣82
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♦ Dble Pass 1 ♠
Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ5 ♥AKQJ6 ♦873 ♣AJ
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ83 ♥Q1054 ♦1072 ♣84
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K9 ♥A7 ♦AKJ965 ♣QJ3
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
Look for answers on Monday.